

[14th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The question when elections to district boards are to be conducted is still under consideration.”

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III.—ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ That, as Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi, who has not been re-elected to the present Legislative Assembly, has ceased to be a member on the Board of Industries, in accordance with section 3 (1) (b) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Act V of 1923), and rule 3 of the rules framed thereunder, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Speaker to elect one person to be the Assembly's representative on the Board of Industries constituted under the Act.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That, as Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi, who has not been re-elected to the present Legislative Assembly, has ceased to be a member on the Board of Industries, in accordance with section 3 (1) (b) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Act V of 1923), and rule 3 of the rules framed thereunder, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Speaker to elect one person to be the Assembly's representative on the Board of Industries constituted under the Act.’ ”

The Motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ In accordance with the regulations framed by me for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m., Friday, the 18th July 1952, as the time within which nomination papers of candidates for election to the Board of Industries should reach the Secretary. Nomination forms can be had on application to the Secretary.

“ If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of seats to be filled, namely, one, a poll will be taken on a date to be announced in due course.”

IV.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR; 1952-53—cont.

(1) DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION—cont.

*** SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—**“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we were discussing the question of famine, we had been given to understand that the famine areas would be given preference in the matter of projects over other areas in the State. We expected that the Hon. the Minister for Public Works would include, in his speech, a statement on policy so far as irrigation projects were

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concerned, and we thought that he would say that the famine-affected areas would be given preference over other areas when new projects were taken up, so that famines might not occur year after year again. Unfortunately, Sir, I find, after hearing the statement that he has made, that it is not the case. I find, after going through the several schemes carefully, that the famine areas do not get preference even in the matter of tank repair schemes. The famine areas have not received attention in the proportion in which they should have got. I have got to admonish the Government for their irrigation policy simply because, after so many people had brought to the notice of the Government and after so many Members had brought to the notice of the Government more clearly and more strongly and the Government themselves having had experience of so many years that famines in Rayalaseema were recurring year after year, they have not accorded special treatment to these areas in the matter of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Because, this has not been done, what is the position to-day? We all know and it has been noted in the Hon. the Finance Minister's speech also that we had the biggest famine that we have ever had in Rayalaseema. Though rains have come and people have found some relief probably in respect of drinking water, we have received innumerable reports that the people have no employment and have no food. Of course the Government also would have received reports that the people have nothing to do and to eat. We have seen in the Press that there are innumerable cases of death due to diseases like cholera and others which result from people being emaciated through starvation. In places like Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor, people are not only feeling the pinch of hunger and facing death due to several diseases caused by starvation, but are also threatened with the crisis of having no work to do. Employment is the crying need there. Unless we go to their rescue by starting new works and giving them employment, there may be more deaths. While we have been receiving such reports everyday, the Government say that these are not starvation deaths but deaths due to diseases which people ordinarily suffer from. But the people living in that area and working in that area know what the position exactly is and how it all has come about. Therefore, it is very necessary that the Government should give special preference to this area in the matter of irrigation projects. I am not saying this just for the sake of criticising the Government. Here is a report which has been given to the Famine Commissioner by the people of Kadiri, requesting him to give them work by undertaking the repair of tanks and construction of roads. But nothing has been done so far. They have enumerated in their representation five or six starvation deaths in the village. But yet the Government have not taken a serious view of the situation developing in the famine areas of Rayalaseema and other places. They have not come forward with a good irrigation programme specifying therein that the areas in Rayalaseema will be given preference over other areas and that the works in other areas will be taken up after a period of years.

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(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

11-30
a.m.

“ On the other hand, according to the statement given by the Hon. Minister for Public Works the other day, only 187 tanks are repaired in Rayalaseema, whereas the total number of tanks repaired in the whole State is 1,639. That comes to only 11 per cent whereas the number of tanks in Rayalaseema is about 34 per cent of the total number of tanks in the whole State. I, therefore, say that this Government are not taking into consideration the very serious conditions that are existing in this State. They have no policy, and if at all they have any, it is only a bankrupt policy so far as irrigation is concerned. That is why they are not able to see the starvation deaths that are occurring in Rayalaseema. What is happening there is only a portent of the grave things to come. Probably they think that Rayalaseema is a sleeping giant. Rayalaseema is being neglected; it was neglected by the British Government; it was neglected even by the previous Congress Governments. In spite of all the statements that are made in this House, it is being neglected even to-day and the facts as placed before you to-day are more than enough for me to prove this. They are not even giving a thought to give relief and rehabilitation to Rayalaseema and other areas where there has been famine. Whether it be in the matter of famine relief or irrigation works, the Government have not done what they ought to have done. I once told the Government on the floor of this House that the British Government gave much more facilities. In 1942-43, there was famine in Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool districts and the Government then spent Rs. 1,86,16,490 on famine relief works. On the other hand, what is it that this Government have done when famine is raging almost all over the State? The Government have come forward to say that in 1951-52 they spent or intended to spend Rs. 1,50,00,000 on famine relief works. Hence, we find to-day people in Kadiri, Tadpatri, Chittoor and Cuddapah crying for work and for irrigation works which alone can provide more work in the form of repairing tanks, wells and other small canals. Therefore, Sir, the Government knowing that they are facing one of the gravest crises in history, are not moving in the matter. The sleeping giant will not be always sleeping; the giant will get up and when he gets up, he will not allow this peaceful atmosphere here to continue nor will he allow the people who are happy in those areas to remain so. The people of Rayalaseema are very calm; they don't give trouble to the Government; even when they are dying, they don't raise their voice. The present famine in Rayalaseema is like the one that occurred in Bengal or the one that occurred in Malabar in 1942-43. The people of Rayalaseema are feeling that they are not being looked after properly and that they are not being cared for properly. Otherwise, I would like to ask, why only ten to fourteen thousand people are provided with work. If this is the way in which the Government want to deal with the situation, whether it be in the matter of famine or irrigation or electricity, it is not going to serve any purpose. Hence, I would warn the Government that, unless they boldly face the real

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situation and come forward with relief and rehabilitation measures, they will not be able to solve the problem and they will be in such a crisis that there will not be a stable Government even if they have a majority in this House."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, speaking on Irrigation, I would like to give some suggestions. First of all, it is gratifying to note that in spite of financial difficulties the present Government intend to carry out most of the important schemes started by the previous Government. Sir, it should be a matter for congratulation so far as the previous Government were concerned, that even though they had not succeeded in other fields, they succeeded at least in starting many irrigation schemes. It is mainly due to the efforts of the then Public Works Minister, Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, that many of the schemes are nearing completion to-day. I am glad that Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani projects are nearing completion.

" Sir, when I read the statement of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works, who is not here for the moment"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am here to hear you."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Our resourceful Chief Minister, Rajaji, is willing to hear me, Sir. I will give suggestions, but what is the use of putting forth financial difficulties? I wanted to say this a little later, but now the Hon. Chief Minister is willing to hear me and I will give some suggestions if suggestions are wanted."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I want his suggestions, Sir."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—" While I was reading the statement of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works in the newspapers yesterday morning, I found a careful omission of Manimuthar project. When he said that they are going to take up other schemes like Amaravathi, I do not know why there is a careful omission of Manimuthar project. It is a unique scheme."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I may correct the hon. Member, Sir. There is no omission; probably it is a mistake. Manimuthar project also is being taken up."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—" I am glad the Hon. Minister has corrected me and I hope he will see that Manimuthar is not given up. The Hon. Chief Minister declared at Tirunelveli that Manimuthar project would not only be carried out, but it would not be slowed down also. I may say, in this connexion, that it is an irrigation scheme for which the people have contributed one-fourth of the total cost and some Members

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may be aware of the steps I took in the matter of getting subscription for the loan floated by the previous Government. The people have come forward with their assistance and I hope that this new venture will be repeated in other cases also wherever necessary. For instance in Tirupattur taluk of Ramanathapuram district, no irrigation scheme has been taken up for the last 40 years. I have been saying on the floor of this House times without number that the area Pudukkottai-Ramanathapuram is being neglected always. I may tell the Hon. Minister that it is wrong to say that no further schemes will be investigated. There is no harm in investigating schemes costing only Rs. 50 lakhs, Rs. 75 lakhs or Rs. 100 lakhs. The Hon. Minister should revise his policy. I want to impress upon him the necessity for these small irrigation schemes. It is not a question of a big scheme for which the State may not have sufficient finances. There is a bridge called Rajaji Bridge on the Paleru river at about 80 miles from Tirupattur on the road to Tiruchirappalli and the people there want a Rajaji Reservoir also there. The engineers there are telling that there is not enough water for constructing a reservoir. I told them, 'please don't say "No."; please keep quiet for a year or two; rains will come'. The scheme costs only Rs. 1.40 crores and I want to tell the House and the Government that the public there are prepared to contribute Rs. 40 lakhs, about 25 per cent of the total cost. I am prepared to put it through as the Manimuthar Project is put through. Our district has never had the benefit of any irrigation scheme, big or small.

"Sir, in this connexion I wish to say a few words in regard to Krishna-Pennar Project. It is very gratifying to see that the agitation against this project has died down during the last few days. I am glad the Government of Madras as also the Government of India are proceeding with that project. Before the Krishna-Pennar Project is started, I requested that a pilot scheme for the supply of water to the City of Madras may also be taken up.

"Then, Sir, I want to refer to the promises made by the previous Ministers and the Governments on the floor of this House. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam promised times without number that he would take out a canal from the Cauvery from Tiruchirappalli to the South for a distance of about 32 miles which would irrigate nearly 7,000 acres of land. Let this Government fulfil the promise as, I hope, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam would have fulfilled if he had been in office. Sir, I do not want to burden the Hon. Chief Minister with too many suggestions. I would only request him to find money to carry out the schemes that are already on hand, like the Krishna-Pennar Project, Paleru scheme in Ramanathapuram, Amaravathi in Coimbatore and Manimuthar in Tirunelveli district. We hope that during Rajaji's Ministry, within the next five years, it will be possible to complete many of the irrigation schemes, big and small, with the financial help we expect from the Government of India through his good offices."

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* SRI M. VENUGOPALA GOUNDER :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் Irrigation சம்பந்தமான மான்யத்தைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகின்றேன். சென்னையிலிருந்து மதுரை வரையிலுள்ள தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களில் ‘minor irrigation’ இருக்கிறதே தவிர, ‘major irrigation’ கிடையாது. எப்பொழுது பார்த்தாலும் ஆந்திராவைப்பற்றியும், தமிழ் நாட்டில் சில இடங்களைப்பற்றியும் இங்கு மெம்பர்கள் பேசுகிறார்களே தவிர, குறிப்பாக 4, 5 தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளைப்பற்றி எவருமே அதிகம் பேசுவது கிடையாது. தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களில் எல்லாம் ‘மைனர் இரிகேஷன்’ சம்பந்தப்பட்ட ஏரி, குளங்கள் தான் இருக்கின்றன. நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கு இந்த ஏரிகளை நம்பி வாழும் ஏழை விவசாயிகளும் மத்தியதர விவசாயிகளும் இந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ‘மைனர் இரிகேஷனில்’ தான் அதிகமான விவசாயம் நடைபெறுகின்றது. அதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் கவனம் செலுத்துவது கிடையாது. மேஜர் இரிகேஷனுக்குப் பணம் செலவிடப்போதிலும், உணவு உற்பத்தி குறைவாகத்தான் செய்யப்படுகிறது. ஆகையால் மேஜர் இரிகேஷனுக்குச் செலவிடும் பணத்தைக் குறைத்து, தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் மைனர் இரிகேஷனுக்குச் செலவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

11-45
a.m.

“ தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிற்கு ஒருவிதமான நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியும் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. கனம் ஒமந்தூர் ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் பிரதமராக இருந்தபோது, திண்டிவனத்திற்கு அருகிலுள்ள கிடங்கல் ஏரியிலிருந்து சொந்த ஊருக்கு ஒரு கால்வாய் வெட்டிக்கொண்டு போயிருக்கிறார்கள். திண்டிவனம் தாலுகாவில் 14½ ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு பாயக்கூடிய யதாக இருந்த பிரங்கிமேடு அணையை உடைத்து, 100 ஏக்கருக்கு குறைவாகவுள்ள தங்களுடைய சொந்த ஊருக்குக் கொண்டுபோயிருக்கிறார்கள். பிரதம மந்திரியாயிருந்த ஒரு செல்வாக்கை உபயோகித்துக்கொண்டு இம்மாதிரி அவர் செய்திருக்கிறார் என்று தெரிகிறது. இது சம்பந்தமாக அரசாங்கம் புனர் விசாரணை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ எறையாளூர் என்னும் இடத்திலுள்ள அணையையும் உடைத்து தன் சொந்த கிராமத்திற்குத் தண்ணீரைக் கொண்டு போயிருக்கிறார்கள். அது சம்பந்தமாக எறையாளூர் கிராமவாசிகள் சர்க்கார்மீது வழக்கு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி சர்க்கார் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ கிருஷ்ண-பெண்ணூர் திட்டத்தின் மூலமாக தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம் செளகரியம் ஏற்படுமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், அரசாங்கம் அதற்காக பல லக்ஷ ரூபாய் செலவழித்து, பிறகு அதை நிறுத்தி விட்டதாக சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆகையால், கிருஷ்ண-பெண்ணூர் திட்டத்தை சீக்கிரம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்..

“ தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் சங்கராபரணி என்றொரு ஆறு இருக்கிறது. மழைகாலத்தில்தான் அதில் தண்ணீர் வருமே தவிர, மற்றக் காலங்களில் அதில் தண்ணீர் வருவது கிடையாது. அந்த ஆற்றில் செவ்விலப்பிண என்ற இடத்தில் ஒரு அணையைச் சட்டுவதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் போட்டு ஒரு லக்ஷ ரூபாய் செலவழித்து வீணாக்கிவிட்டார்கள். இத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றினால் திண்டிவனம், செஞ்சி தாலுகாக்களிலுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்கு பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும்.

“ சங்கராபரணி ஆற்றில் கொங்கரப்பட்டு என்ற இடத்தில் ஒரு அணையைக் கட்டி பெரமண்டூர் வழியாக கிடங்கல் ஏரிக்கு பாசனவசதி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்து சர்க்கார் பல லக்ஷ ரூபாய்களை செலவழித்து விரயம் செய்து விட்டார்கள். இம்மாதிரி தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள திட்டங்களைப்பற்றியாரும் சிந்திப்பதாகவே தெரியவில்லை. இதுவரையிலும் தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து அரசாங்கத்தில் அங்கம் வகித்து வந்தவர்கள் பணக்காரர்களாகவும், முற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களாகவும் இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய செளகரியங்களைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவில்லை. அதன் காரணமாகத் தான் கடந்த தேர்தலிலே, தென் ஆற்காடு

[Sri M. Venugopala Goundar]

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ஜில்லாவில் உழைப்பாளிகள் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த 16, 17 பேர்கள் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் இந்த பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஆகையால், சர்க்கார் இதையெல்லாம் பரிசீலனை செய்து நல்ல முறையில் இந்த மைனர் இரிகேஷனுக்கு அதிகப் பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி செலவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, Well Subsidy Scheme-இன் கீழ், கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்காகக் கொடுக்கப்படும் கடனுதவி பணக்காரர்களுக்கும் செலவாக்கு உள்ளவர்களுக்கும் தான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. திண்டிவனம் தாலுகா சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில், புள்ளி விவரங்களை நான் கொடுக்க முடியும். ஆகையால், அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து, ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு கிணறு வெட்டுவதற்கான கடனுதவி யறிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். ஜாயிண்ட் பட்டாதாரர்களுக்கு அம்மாதிரி கடன் கொடுப்பதில்லை. அயன் பட்டாதாரருக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. சிறிய சிறிய விவசாயிகள், ஜாயிண்ட் பட்டாதாரர்கள் தான் அதிகம் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஜாயிண்ட் பட்டாதாரர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு சலுகைகள் அளிக்கவேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவையும் சர்க்கார் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களில் பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. இதற்குக் காரணம் நீர்ப்பாசனம் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில் சர்க்கார் எந்த விதமான தீவிர நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்காமல் இருக்கிறதென்பதை ஆராயப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

“நீர்ப்பாசனம் சம்பந்தமாக இரண்டு செக்ஷனாகப் பிரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது மைனர் இரிகேஷன் என்றும், பப்ளிக் ஒர்க்ஸ் என்றும் இரண்டு விதங்கள். மைனர் இரிகேஷன் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில் அதன் கீழ் அதிக நிலங்கள் சாகுபடி செய்யப்படுகின்றன. ஆனால் அந்த ஏரிகள், 2, 3 மாதங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய தண்ணீரைத் தான் பிடிக்கின்றன. பப்ளிக் ஒர்க்ஸ் டிபார்ட்மென்ட்டின் கீழுள்ள ஏரிகள் 4 மாதத்திற்கு வேண்டிய தண்ணீரைப் பிடிக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால், மைனர் இரிகேஷன் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவைகளையெல்லாம் எடுத்து பப்ளிக் ஒர்க்ஸ் டிபார்ட்மென்ட்டில் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். மழையை நம்பி வாழும் தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களில் வெள்ளம் வருகின்ற காலத்தில் 4, 5 மாதங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய தண்ணீரையாவது பிடிக்கும்படியான ஏரிகள் இருக்க வேண்டும். 2, 3 மாதங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய தண்ணீரைப் பிடிக்கும்படியான ஏரிகளினால் ஒருவித விவசாயமும் செய்யமுடியாது என்பதை சொல்லிக் கொள்ளவிரும்புகிறேன்.

“தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் திண்டிவனம், செஞ்சி, விழுப்புரம் தாலுகாக்களில் 4 கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளைத் திறந்தும் கூட அவைகளைப் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாக பிரகடனம் செய்யாமல் காலதாமதம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இது சம்பந்தமாக சர்க்கார் பரிசீலனை செய்பவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“திண்டிவனம் தொகுதியில் முன்னாள் பிரதமராக இருந்த ஸ்ரீமான் ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் திண்டிவனத்திற்கு குடிதண்ணீர் வசதிக்காக ராஜாங்குனத்திற்கு சர்க்காரிலிருந்து மான்யம் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால், இதுவரையிலும் ஒருவித ஏற்பாடும் நடந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். திண்டிவனத்திற்கு 5, 6 மைலில் இருக்கும் ரெட்டையென்னும் இடத்திலிருந்து ஜலத்தை பைப் மூலமாகக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு முனிசிபாலிட்டியார் ஏற்பாடு செய்து வருகிறார்கள். நமது சர்க்கார் அந்த முனிசிபாலிட்டிக்கு ஏதாவது சலுகை காட்டவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

* SRI S. PANCHAKSHARAM :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, coming as I do from North Arcot, I was really very delighted to hear the Raja Saheb of Chettinad putting forward the case of Palar so effectively and I request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to proceed immediately to implement the schemes, plans and estimates for which have already been finalised.

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“ Some years before, North Arcot was a surplus district. Its surplus was exported not only to neighbouring districts but also to the neighbouring State of Mysore. In and around Mysore there was a heavy market for our produce. As ill-luck would have it, during the last twenty years, the Palar river which has been the main source of irrigation for our district, has been remaining dry throughout. It is because the Mysore Government, the upper riparian owners, have constructed a tank and put up a bund at Bethamangalam. Not only have they impounded the waters of Palar for agricultural and industrial purposes but they have impounded the flood waters also. As a result thereof, not a particle of water is allowed downstream to our parts.

“ In the year 1902, it seems, an agreement was entered into between this State and Mysore whereby the Mysore State solemnly agreed to hold a particular quantity of water for their irrigation and release the rest downstream to the lower riparian owners of North Arcot and Chingleput districts. The Mysore State have infringed the terms of that contract. All the flood waters and the normal supply of Palar have been impounded for their own purpose by their having put up a bund at Bethamangalam. This has resulted in the district of North Arcot being entirely deprived of any source of irrigation. Not only that. The Chingleput district, which has many tanks, has also been affected. As all are aware the Champrambakkam tank of Chingleput used to get 60 per cent of its supply when the Palar was in floods and the surplus water from the tank flowed to the river Courteliyar from where the water poured into the Red Hills, the main source of supply for the entire Madras City.

“ The upper riparian owners, i.e., the Mysore authorities, have raised the level of the bund at Bethamangalam by nine to ten feet, in clear defiance of the solemn contract entered into. By impounding the flood waters also, they are using the surplus water not only for their irrigation but also domestic purposes. They have not stopped with this. Some twenty miles from Bethamangalam (I do not remember the exact name of the place) they have built a tank called ‘ Ramasagara tank ’ so that the surplus waters from Bethamangalam could be stored up there. The result is, not a particle of water flows downstream and we are consequently having famine. During the last five years, Palar has become completely dry and coupled with the complete failure of rains also, the people of North Arcot have been exposed to the evil of famine.

“ The people of North Arcot were compelled to dig channels in the river bed, i.e., right in the bowels of the Palar river. There was no other source of water to feed their lands. The people were led to the necessity of digging wells to a depth of 100 to 120 feet to get sight of water.

“ Today what is the position? A solemn agreement has been infringed by the neighbouring State. We have not taken sufficient steps to remedy it. A scheme called the ‘ Palar scheme ’

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costing about 140 lakhs of rupees has been prepared. What is the necessity, I ask, to proceed with that scheme at this time of financial stringency, when by negotiations with the Mysore State the whole matter could be set right and enough water-supply for Palar could be assured?

"The matter should be taken up at the Ministerial level. I am sure that Rajaji, being at the helm of affairs, will be able to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion. The Mysore Government should be asked to stick to the terms of the original contract, viz., to conserve only a certain portion of the waters of the river Palar for their irrigation and allow the rest downstream for the use of North Arcot and Chingleput districts. If the Mysore Government stick to the original terms of the contract and act accordingly, North Arcot will once again become a surplus district. I do not have any doubt about it. The periodical freshes of Palar would increase the fertility of North Arcot to a very great extent.

"The Hon. the Revenue Minister, Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker, comes from North Arcot. He knows our difficulty and while he was a Member of the Legislative Assembly some fifteen years ago, he seems to have taken some interest in the matter. His visits to Mysore two or three times in this connection were not successful. With the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari as our Chief Minister at the present moment, I am confident that we would be successful, if we negotiate with the Mysore Government, in getting our regular supply by preventing all the waters from being impounded at Bethamangalam and Ramasagara. If the Mysore Government were to agree and act accordingly, there need be no doubt that North Arcot will once again rise to the forefront as a surplus district. We need not waste as much as 140 lakhs of rupees on the 'Palar scheme.'

12 noon. "If that is done, Palar will become a perennial river, and I do not think there will be any necessity to implement this Rs. 140 lakhs scheme at all. When we went to the electorate recently, we appealed to the people to vote for the Congress because of the five-year programme. The Opposition simply put forward a negative programme, but the Congress put forward a positive programme, viz., the five-year plan. We said that North Arcot particularly would certainly benefit by the Krishna-Pennar project, which formed part of the five-year programme. We told the electorate that if that project was pushed through, North Arcot would be benefited to a great extent. North Arcot district is at present a deficit district, but if water is made available as a result of the Krishna-Pennar project, North Arcot will become a surplus district. But now when I see the raging opposition against the five-year plan and the opposition to the Krishna-Pennar project, I have become doubtful whether North Arcot is going to be benefited at all either in the near future or even in the remote future. If, therefore, this Rs. 140 lakhs scheme is not going to be taken up immediately and if the Pennar scheme is not to

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benefit the North Arcot district, I earnestly request the present Government and the Hon. Chief Minister to use all their influence to see that the Mysore State is persuaded to stick to the terms of the agreement entered into and let the surplus water go into the Palar river.

"There are other minor schemes, Sir, which may also be pressed into service. There is a village called Sathanur in which there is a natural spring channel. If that is renovated at a very small expense, portions of Chengam taluk and also some portions of Cuddalore may be benefited. There is another scheme in regard to a channel called the Nandan channel which, if renovated by putting up a new anicut, would bring under irrigation about 25,000 acres of land. So, all these minor schemes may be considered.

"There is one small difficulty with regard to the North Arcot agriculturists which I wish to refer to. Well subsidies have been granted to people; but after going to the very bowels of the earth, if people find that they are not able to strike water even at 100 feet, the revenue authorities say that because the digging of the wells has been unsuccessful, the money already given should be given back. Instances where money has actually been spent without water being struck even at 100 feet are very many, and it is really hard to ask the concerned people to pay back the amounts given to them. I request that the Government should give some consideration to this matter and pass orders to the effect that in such cases, the amount should be written off and recoveries need not be made from the ryots.

"There is another problem for the North Arcot people to be tackled. When, in the course of digging wells, they go down to a depth of 50 or 60 feet, they are confronted with rock, and for blasting the rocky portion, they badly require gunpowder and dynamite, and they experience considerable difficulty in getting these materials for deepening their wells. I am told that at present they have to pay about twenty times the ordinary price if they go to the black market. I suggest that the Collectors of districts should be instructed to provide gun powder and dynamite to the ryots at a cheap cost, in order to help the ryots to blast out rocky soil in the course of digging wells."

* SRI N. K. PALANISAMI :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the cut motion because I feel that the Government are tinkering with the problem of famine in our State. In the Tamil Nad in particular, and in my district of Coimbatore, intense famine conditions are now prevailing. Almost regularly every five years, famine visits our district and causes untold havoc and suffering to the people. It is mostly due to lack of sufficient irrigation facilities. Even though the people take the initiative, the Government do not come to their help. For instance, the people of Dharapuram and Udamalpet taluks collected about Rs. 6 lakhs and approached the Government for constructing a dam across the river Amaravathi which if completed, would bring under irrigation about 25,000 acres of land, in those two taluks, and would help the raising of second crops in the existing paddy fields.

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Even now, if the Government are prepared to help them, the people are willing to give Rs. 1½ lakhs and another Rs. 7½ lakhs next year. But what do the Government do? They keep the scheme in cold storage. Again, there was a proposal some time ago to construct a drainage channel from Nambiyur to Kunnathur on the Bhavanisagar channel. If during the rainy season, water is let into that channel, about 19 big tanks can be filled with water and about 5,000 acres of land can be brought under cultivation and three crops can be raised there—that is in the Erode taluk.

“Again, numerous tanks have been kept for a long time in a ruinous state and no steps have so far been taken by the Government to repair them. For instance, estimates for Rs. 60,000 were prepared for the tank in Chengapalli in Erode taluk; some three years ago, the people submitted a memorandum to the Collector and he came and saw the place; the revenue officials also recommended the scheme and the people were prepared to pay up the amount. In spite of all that, that scheme has not been taken up yet. Then again, if the Upper Bhavani scheme comes into operation, the entire Palladam and Dharapuram taluks can be irrigated and famine in Coimbatore district can be prevented for ever.

“With the completion of the Lower Bhavani scheme, less water will flow from the Bhavani river into the Cauvery; as a consequence, large tracts of land in Tanjore will be affected, as the Leader of the Opposition pointed out the other day. I would suggest that a reservoir be constructed on the border of the Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts so that water can be stored during the rainy season and let in regularly in the lean months to irrigate the fields. There are various other schemes to be attended to by the Government in Tamil Nad. But whenever the Government propose to take up any scheme, they should consult the people of the locality and also the supervisors and the subordinates, so that much waste of money at a later stage may be avoided. The five-year plan states that the Madras State Government should spend Rs. 22.68 crores on irrigation and other schemes in 1952-53; but in this Budget we find only a provision of Rs. 15.44 crores and there is thus a cut of 25 per cent. Let me make it clear that we, peasants of Madras State, are not going to tolerate these cuts in expenditure on nation-building schemes. With these words, I thank you, Sir.”

*** JANAB KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE:**—“ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഉപാധ്യക്ഷൻ, ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കണക്കുകളുടെ ആലോചനയുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ജില്ലയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾ വായുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. മലബാർ ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ വളരെ അക്രമവും അലക്ഷ്യവും അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ജില്ലയാണെന്നുള്ള ആരോപം പലപ്പോഴും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കേട്ടിരിക്കും. സർ, ഞങ്ങൾക്കു ലഭിച്ച ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളിൽ—മേജർ പദ്ധതികളാകട്ടെ, മൈൻർ പദ്ധതികളാകട്ടെ—അടുത്ത കാലത്തായി കാര്യമായ ഒരു വൻകിട പദ്ധതി എന്നു വിളിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന പദ്ധതി മലമ്പുഴ പദ്ധതിയാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഏതാണു് അതിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനം പുരോഗതി പ്രാപിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ തന്നെ അതു മെ്തിപ്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടി. ഈ കൊല്ലംഭരണത്തിൽ മലമ്പുഴ പദ്ധതിയുടെ മെ്തിപ്പിക്കൽ നിമിത്തം പ്രവർത്തനം നിലച്ചുപോവുകയും പിന്നെ രണ്ടാമതും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കാർഡർപ്രകാരം ഈ പ്രവ

14th July 1952] [Janab Kunhi Muhamed Shafee]

അന്നു ആരംഭിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമെങ്കിലും ഇപ്പോൾ അതു വീണ്ടും മന്ദീഭവിച്ചുകിടക്കുകയാണ്. ഇതുകൊണ്ട് ആണ്ടുതന്നെ ജി.പി. 1,400 കൺ ഭക്ഷണസാധനം ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കഴിവ് നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിന്റെ ഇവ പദ്ധതിയുടെ കഴിവ് നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുപോകാൻ സംഖ്യ വക ഇരുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടെന്നതു സന്തോഷാവാഹമാണ്. ഇവ പദ്ധതിയുടെ പ്രവർത്തനം ഇനിമുഖമെങ്കിലും മന്ദീഭവിച്ചിരിക്കാൻ ഇടവരുത്തരുതെന്നും അതു കഴിയുന്നവേഗം പുതിയവകുപ്പുകളെക്കുറിച്ചും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ചോദിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. പദ്ധതിയെ പദ്ധതികളെ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുമ്പോൾ, മലബാറുകാർ തങ്ങളുടെ ജില്ലയിലും ജലസേചന പദ്ധതി വിപുലീകരണം സാധിച്ചിരിക്കണം എന്ന ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ, പറയാറുള്ളത് മലബാറിൽ വകുപ്പാലമുണ്ടെന്നാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളുടെ ആവശ്യം ഇല്ലെന്നാണ്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇതൊരുമുഖ്യം, ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ മലബാറിനോടു കാണിക്കുന്ന അശ്രദ്ധമുണ്ടെന്നും വെക്കുന്ന മറ്റൊരു ഉദാഹരണവും ഉണ്ട്. ഇതിന്റെ പാലക്കാടു സന്ദർശിച്ച് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു മന്ത്രി ചെയ്ത പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹം ചെമ്പോട്ടക്കരയോടു ഉപദേശിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി: 'നിങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ irrigation projects വേണം എന്നൊക്കെയുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ മലിയാളി ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു ചോദിക്കണം അറിഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ട് നിവേദനസംഘങ്ങൾ ചെന്ന് മലിയാളി മന്ത്രിസഭയോടു ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ, പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു മലമ്പുഴ പദ്ധതിയെ തുടങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനും, നിവേദനം ചെയ്യണം' എന്നു അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതായു നില്ക്കുന്നു. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇവ അശ്രദ്ധയും അലക്ഷ്യവുമായും ആണ്ടുതന്നെ ജില്ലയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഇനിയും തീർന്നിട്ടില്ല എന്നു ഇവ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് നോക്കിയാൽ കാണാവുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. മലബാറിനെ കാര്യമായ പദ്ധതികൾ ഒന്നും ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. വലുതായ സംഖ്യ ചിലവഴിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന പദ്ധതികൾ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചവർ ധനസമിതി അനുവദിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നാണെങ്കിൽ മൈസൂർ പദ്ധതികൾക്കു മുമ്പായി ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിൽ വളരെ വീരമുറയായി കാണുവാൻ കഴിയും. എന്നാലും ആണ്ടുതന്നെ ജില്ലയെപ്പോലെ ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യകതയുള്ള ജില്ലകൾ വളരെ അധികം ഇവ സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. മലബാർ ഭക്ഷണധാന്യ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു കമ്മി ജില്ലയാണെന്നു സംഗതി എല്ലാവരും അറിയും. ഭക്ഷണനഷ്ടം രൂപീകരിക്കുന്ന ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ മലബാർ ഒരു ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ജില്ലയാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെയിരിക്കെ ഈ ജില്ലയെ ഒരു സ്വയംപര്യാപ്തജില്ലയാക്കുവാൻ വളരെ ജലസേചനപദ്ധതികൾ വിപുലപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. മലമ്പുഴ പദ്ധതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുമ്പോൾ ആണ്ടുതന്നെ ജില്ലയിൽ മറ്റുള്ള പദ്ധതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. കാരണമെന്തെന്നു പറയുവാൻ അനാവശ്യം. എന്നാൽ പ്രവർത്തനം ആരംഭിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനേകങ്ങൾ പുതിയായിട്ട് കാലം കുറച്ചായി. അതുവേണ്ടുന്നതിന്നു ചില മൈസൂർ പദ്ധതികളുടെ അനേകങ്ങൾ കഴിഞ്ഞതായും പ്രവർത്തനത്തിനുള്ള sanction ലഭിച്ചതായും കേൾക്കുന്നു. പക്ഷെ Funds ന്റെ അഭാവം പറഞ്ഞ് ഇവ നിർത്തിവെച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ആണ്ടുതന്നെ ജില്ലയെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു മന്ത്രി കഴിഞ്ഞ മന്ത്രിസഭയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പരിശ്രമമായി ആണ്ടുതന്നെ ജില്ലയെ വലിയ നേട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല എന്നു വ്യസനപ്പൂർവ്വം പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിർബന്ധമില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം കഴിവുപരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളെ മുന്നിൽ കൊണ്ട് നാട്ടിന്റെ പൊതുവായ നന്മയും ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും വേണ്ട കാര്യങ്ങളെ മന്ത്രിസഭയെ ഗ്രഹിപ്പിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ആണ്ടുതന്നെ ജില്ലയോടു അശ്രദ്ധയും അലക്ഷ്യവുമായും കാണിക്കുവാൻ ഇടവന്നതെന്നു പറയുവാൻ അനാവശ്യമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നത്തെ മന്ത്രിസഭയിൽ മലബാറിനെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന മന്ത്രി ഇവ നയം സ്വീകരിക്കാതെ ജില്ലയുടെ പൊതുവായ നേട്ടങ്ങൾക്കും നിലവാരമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ മന്ത്രിസഭയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരികയും അനുചോദനം മൈസൂർക്കായ ആണ്ടുതന്നെ ഇവിടെ ചെയ്യുന്ന നിവേദനങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചു ജില്ലയുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്ക് കേൾക്കുന്നതും അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾ മന്ത്രിസഭയെക്കൊണ്ട് സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടാവാൻ തന്റെ സാധിനമെങ്കിൽ പ്രയോജനിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതെന്നു ഞാൻ പ്രത്യേകമായി അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. മലബാറിൽ മേജർ പദ്ധതികളും മൈസൂർ പദ്ധതികളുമായി അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഫണ്ട്സിന്റെ (funds) അഭാവത്തിൽ പ്രവൃത്തി എടുപ്പിക്കാതെ കിടക്കുന്നതെല്ലാം ഇക്കാരണത്താൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതായി പ്രവർത്തനം നടത്തി കമ്മി ജില്ലയുടെ സ്ഥാനത്തു ഒരു മിഷ് ജില്ലയാക്കി മലബാറിനെ മാറ്റണമെന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ജില്ലയിലെ കൃഷിയെ സഹായിക്കണമെന്നും ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു."

[14th July 1952]

12-15
P.M.

* SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGAIAH :—“ Mr. Deputy

Speaker, Sir, famine in Rayalaseema has occurred a second time within the last eight years. There are no major irrigation works there except the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. What provision is made for Rayalaseema in this Irrigation Demand to avert famine? The Krishna-Pennar project is proposed and some amount is allotted for it. Does this project really help the Rayalaseema people and avert famine conditions there? This will be developed in two stages; it will take 10 or 15 years and cost 130 crores of rupees. In the first stage, one reservoir at Siddeswaram on the Krishna and the other at Somasila on Pennar will be constructed to their full dimensions. Only the west canal will be dug and it will irrigate about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh acres in Kurnool and Cuddapah and also supply water to the Gandikota project to irrigate $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh acres; and then 4 lakhs of acres in Nellore and 12,000 acres in Chittoor will be irrigated and the remaining water will be taken over to Madras, Chingleput and the south. Only in the second stage, 3 lakh acres in Kurnool-Cuddapah will be supplied water through the east channel and 7.74 lakh acres in Nellore and 36,000 acres in Chittoor will be supplied water, and the remaining will go to the south. When the two reservoirs are built to their full capacity in the first stage, why do not the Government give water to the whole area in Rayalaseema before they take water to the south and Madras? So, this scheme is not in the interests of the people of Rayalaseema. The Rayalaseema people oppose it as well as all the Andhra people.

“ If a reservoir in a modified form is built at Siddeswaram on the Krishna, water can be supplied to 7 lakhs of acres in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts and it can feed the Gandikota project also, and the land lost due to submersion will be less.

“ The lands belonging to the taluks of Sattanepalle, Palnad, Guntur, Narasaraopet, Vinukonda and Bapatla in Guntur district, Markapur and Kumbum in Kurnool district and Darsi, Podili, Ongole, Kanigiri, Kandukur, Udayagiri and Atmakur taluks in Nellore district which are also famine areas, can be irrigated under no project, except the Nandikonda project. It is a natural project with bed rock. If this is built, the Somasila reservoir on Pennar under the Krishna-Pennar scheme is unnecessary. The great loss of 69,000 acres of fruit gardens and 36,000 buildings of Rajampet, Siddhout and Badvel taluks in Cuddapah district under submersion in the Pennar reservoir scheme will be averted. The Nandikonda project irrigates 22 lakh acres of first crop lands including those in Nellore and Chittoor districts. These two projects will generate the same amount of power as that of Krishna-Pennar.

“ Why not the Government propose to dig, in the first stage, the Krishna-Pennar east channel in Cuddapah-Kurnool districts and Pennar north and Pennar south channels and supply water to lands under them, which are famine-affected areas? Why should they take water to Chingleput, Madras and the south in

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the first stage itself? Krishna waters must be enjoyed by the Krishna valley people first. This plan is mainly to divert water to the Madras City and the south.

"In the Krishna-Pennar scheme it is mentioned that it will irrigate 15 lakhs of acres of second crop land, which is an exaggeration. In the Government pamphlet itself it was mentioned. But when the development of the new areas under the river by other States and by Madras, in the full plan, is complete, some reduction may be necessary in bad years.

"The Krishna water allocated to the share of the Madras State at the Inter-State Conference is 470 T.M.C. ft. and the capacity of the two reservoirs at Siddeswaram and Somasila according to the Krishna-Pennar scheme is 279 and 276 T.M.C. feet, respectively, making a total of 555 T.M.C. feet and no water will be left to build other projects lower down on the Krishna in future.

"The Siddeswaram reservoir in its modified form will cost 32 crores of rupees, irrigate 7 lakhs of acres in the first crop and 4 lakhs of acres in the second crop and produce food to the extent of 550,000 tons. As regards electricity, it is capable of producing 75,000 K.W. and the total average cost per acre will work to Rs. 290. If the Nandikonda project is constructed its cost will be Rs. 65 crores and the area irrigated under first crop will be 22 lakhs of acres and second crop 2 lakhs and the average cost per acre will work to Rs. 280 only.

"Along with these projects, there is agitation for the Ramapadasagar project on the Godavari and the Pulichintala on the Krishna. But the first preference must be given to Rayalaseema, and Siddeswaram, Gandikota and Nandikonda projects must be constructed first.

"Most of the lands in Chittoor and Anantapur districts cannot be irrigated under any of these projects. There, the minor irrigation works should be developed. This year, no provision has been made for minor irrigation works in Chittoor district. So, minor irrigation works in these districts must also be given first preference.

"The Visakhapatnam district is also mainly dependent, on minor irrigation works. It is also a deficit area. There also the minor irrigation works should be taken up.

"Big islands are formed above the Krishna anicut and the water holding capacity of the reservoir is dwindling year after year. So this must be investigated and proper measures must be taken to increase the capacity of the reservoir."

***SRI. N. RATHINA GOUNDER :—**"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, திருச்சி ஜில்லாவைச் சேர்ந்த கருர் தாலூகா, அரவக்குறிச்சி தொகுதியில் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி இல்லை என்கிற விஷயத்தை இந்தச் சபையில் தெரிவிக்கும் பொருட்டு நான் பேச முன் வந்துள்ளேன்.

"இது வரையில் இந்தச் சபையில், பல ஜில்லாக்களில் பஞ்சம் வந்து, அது ஷால் மக்கள் பல கஷ்டங்களுக்கு உபத்திரூகிடுகிறார்கள் என்று பல மெம்பர்கள் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் ராயலசீமாவைப் போன்று, இன்னும்

[Sri N. Rathina Gounder] [14th July 1952]

சுறவேண்டுமென்றால், அதிகமாகக் கஷ்டப்படுகின்ற திருச்சினுபள்ளி ஜில்லா, கரூர் தாலுகாவைப்பற்றி ஒருவரும் சொல்ல முன்வரவில்லை. ஆனால் அதைப் பற்றி பல இடங்களில் விஸ்தாரமாக தெரிந்திருக்கிறது. அங்குள்ள நிலப் பரப்பை ஒருவரும் புரிந்து கொள்ளவில்லை. அதாவது சமீபத்தில் தமிழ் ஜில்லாவில் கரூர் தாலுகா, சேந்தமங்கலம் கிராமத்தில் நில நடுக்கம் அடிக் கடி ஏற்பட்டு நில அதிர்ச்சியும் ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதை கவர்ன் மெண்டார் நிபுணர்களை அங்கே அனுப்பி பார்த்து தெரிந்து கொண்டிருக்க லாம். எனக்குத் தெரிந்த வரையில் அங்கே நீண்ட நாட்களாக மழையில்லாத காரணத்தால் அவ்விதம் நில நடுக்கம் ஏற்படுகிறதென்பதை இங்கு தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அதற்கு ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டு மென்று கவர்ன்மெண்டைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மேலும், கரூர் தாலுகாவில், பெரும்பாலும் புஞ்சை நிலப்பரப்பு இருக் கின்றன. அங்கே வடகோடியில் காவேரி ஆறும், மத்தியில் அமராவதியும் ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் பல சிறு நதிகளும் ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக் கின்றன. அங்கே நல்ல நிலப்பரப்பாக இடங்களிருப்பதால் அவைகளுக்கு தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சுவதற்கு ஹேதுவான அணைக்கட்டு இல்லாததால் அந்தப் பிரதேசம் பூராவும் புஞ்சைப் பிரதேசமாக இருந்து வருவது மிகவும் வருந்தத் தக்கது. அந்த இடங்களுக்கு நான் நேரில் சென்று பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். கவர்ன்மெண்டாரும் அங்கே நேரே சென்று பார்த்தால் என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பது தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். அமராவதி நதியில் தாரா புரத்திற்கு சமீபத்தில் ஒரு பெட் ரொகுலேட்டர் கட்டி அமராவதியிலிருந்தும் குடகனூர்விரும்பும் வாய்க்கால்கள் வெட்டி அந்த ஜலத்தைத் திறப்பினால் அந்த நிலங்களை நல்ல சாகுபடி பிரதேசமாக மாற்றிவிடலாம். அவ்விதம் செய்து கொடுத்தால் அந்த பிரிக்காக்களை ஒரு நல்ல பிரதேசமாக்க ஹேதுவாக இருக்கும். மேலும் புகளூர் பிரிக்காவில் முதலியார் வாய்க்கால் என்ற ஒரு வாய்க்கால் இருக்கிறது. அந்த வாய்க்காலே மராமத்து செய்து தண்ணீர் விட் பால் அந்தத் தண்ணீரை எடுத்து சாகுபடி செய்யலாம். சாகுபடிக்கு லாயக் காக ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கவர்ன்மெண்டைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளு கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தப்படியாக லோயர் பவானி திட்டத்தின்கீழ் தாராபுரம் தாலுகா வில் வெள்ளக்கோவிலுக்கு அடுத்து ஒரு வாய்க்கால் வெட்ப்பட்டு இருக் கிறது. அந்த வாய்க்காலே கரூர் தாலுகா எல்லை வரை வெட்டி அந்தத் தண்ணீரை எடுத்து கரூர் தாலுகா மேல்பகுதிக்கு பாய்ச்சினால் சாகு படிக்கு லாயக்காக இருக்கும். அமராவதி நதியில் பெரிய தாராபுரத்திற்கு அடுத்து ஒரு அணை கட்டினால் தாராபுரம் தாலுகாவையும் சின்ன தாரா புரம், அரவங்குறிச்சி பிரிக்காவையும் ஒரு நஞ்சை நிலப் பிரதேசமாக்கலாம். குடகநதி, நல்காசி என்ற இரண்டு ஆறுகளிலும் தண்ணீர் ஓடிக்கொண்டி ருந்தும் அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் ஒரு ஏக்கரா நிலம் கூட சாகுபடி செய்யப் படாமல் அவ்வளவு தண்ணீரும் காவேரியாற்றில் போய் விழுகிறது. அதனால் அந்த இரண்டு ஆறுகளும் ஓடும் பிரதேசங்களுக்கு அந்தத் தண்ணீர் பிர யோசனப்படாமல் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிற்கு உபயோகமாகிறது. கரூர் தாலுகா வில் எந்த நிலத்திற்கும் பாய்வதில்லை. ஆகையால் நல்காசி குடகநதி இந்த இரண்டு ஆறுகளில் வரும் தண்ணீரை எந்த இடத்திலாவது ஒரு தேக்கம் கட்டி தேக்கினால் அதிகமான ஏக்கராக்களுக்கு தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கலாம். அவ்விதம் செய்து கொடுத்தால் பல பிரதேசங்களை பாசன வசதிக்கு லாயக்குள்ளவைகளாக்கலாம் என்பதை கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு தெரியப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நில நடுக்கம் ஏற்படுகிற கரூர் தாலுகா அரவங்குறிச்சி பிரிக்காவில் சேந்தமங்கலம், கீழ் பாகத்தில் ரங்கமலை, வெண்டன்மலை என்ற இரண்டு மலைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளினிடையே ஒரு தேக்கம் தேக்கி தண்ணீரை கட்டி வைத்தால் அங்கு அதிக நிலப்பரப்புள்ள இடங்களுக்கு பாசன வசதி பெய்து கொடுக்க செனகரியமாக இருக்கும். அவ்விதம் நீர் தேக்கம் தேக்கி பெய்கின்றன திறங்களுக்கு பாய்ச்சினால் அதிகமான ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க ஹேதுவாக இருக்கும். அதற்கு ஆவன செய் வது கவர்ன்மெண்டின் கடமை. மேலும் அந்த கரூர் தாலுகாவில் பெரிய பெரிய ஜமீந்தார்களும் பெரிய நிலப்பரப்புள்ளவர்களும் இல்லை. அங்குள்ள எல்லோரும் குடியானவர்கள் தான். அவர்களிடம் சிறிய நிலப்பரப்பு

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தானிருக்கிறது. அங்குள்ள மக்கள் பெரிய வீடுகளில் குடியிருக்க லாயக்கில் லாமல் தோட்டங்களிலும், கொட்டைகளிலும் குடிசைகளிலும் குடியிருந்து கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டியது கவர்ன்மெண்டின் கடமை. அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய கிணறுகளில் சுமார் 20 முழம், 30 முழம் ஆழத்திலிருந்து தண்ணீரை இரைப்பதற்கு முடியவில்லை. அதற்காக மாடுகளை வாங்கி உபயோகிக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு வருஷ ஆரம்பத்தில் மாடுகளை ரூபாய் ஆயிரம், ஐந்து என்று வாங்கினால் பின்னால் அவைகளை விற்கும்போது மிகக் குறைந்த விலையில் விற்று நஷ்டம் அடைய வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே கிணற்றிலிருந்து தண்ணீரை இரைப்பதற்கு மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் அவர்களுக்கு விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதியை கவர்ன்மெண்டார் செய்து கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஆகவே எங்களுடைய பிரதேசத்தை பஞ்சப் பிரதேசம் என்று சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் சேர்த்திருப்பதால் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசத்திற்கு செய்ய வேண்டிய பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளை உடனடியாகச் செய்ய கவர்ன்மெண்டார் ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். வணக்கம்.”

* JANAB MAHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity, as we are considering the Budget for the year 1952-53, to place before the Government a most important grievance, requiring immediate redress, of the ryots of my constituency of Aranthangi taluk, Tanjore district. Though Aranthangi taluk is situated in the famous delta area of Tanjore district, it is a matter of great regret and deep concern to the ryots of my constituency that only a small portion of the taluk is irrigated with Cauvery-Mettur Project water, leaving a major portion to the tender mercies of monsoons which have failed continuously for a number of years past.

12-30
p.m.

“ At the time of the execution of the Narasinga Cauvery Scheme, representations were made to the authorities concerned as well as to the then Minister for Irrigation and Public Works, Sri Bhakthavatsalam, about the expediency and urgency of extending the said channel to the southern parts of the taluk. They were impressed with the same and ordered the department to take necessary steps such as investigation, survey, etc. But it appears that, for some reason or other, the extension of the scheme is kept in abeyance. Out of three zones, X, Y, Z, contained in the original proposal, only the work in the X zone is completed and the work in the other two zones has not been carried out. The sufferings of the ryots due to lack of rain were so great that, in the year 1949-50, with the permission of the authorities concerned, channels were dug by the ryots at their own cost, connecting the Narasinga Cauvery Channel, and Cauvery Mettur-Project water was supplied temporarily to many of the villagers of the southern parts of the taluk. Even water tax was collected from the ryots for the supply of water, though the channel was dug by the ryots at their own cost. The authorities, I am happy to say, were perfectly satisfied that the levels permitted such a supply through the Narasinga Cauvery channel.

[Janab Mahamed Salih Maraikayar] [14th July 1952]

“ Due to the continuous failure of monsoons for the past many years, the ryots of this area have undergone considerable difficulties. The people feel that the Government have not paid any heed to their grievances in this matter. The soil of Aranthangi taluk is of good quality and has been so certified by the authorities that, with an assured supply of water—not having to depend upon the vagaries of the monsoon—the lands here can be made to grow more paddy in a steady, unfailing and systematic manner, thus augmenting production of food. It is a matter of natural importance that, in any Grow More Food Scheme, priority in the matter of irrigation should be given to such deserving areas like the Aranthangi taluk. This taluk, because of its situation in the delta area and the nature of its soil and from every other point of view, deserves extension of supply of Cauvery-Mettur Project water to its southern parts also.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member seems to be reading his speech.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ He is referring to the notes he is having in his hand.”

* JANAB MAHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR :—“ By such extension, the Tanjore district in its entirety will become a more surplus district comprising the old Cauvery-fed area and the Cauvery-Mettur Project-fed area.

“ It is a matter worthy of note that the Cauvery Mettur Project has not been fully carried out so as to cover the entire extent of land which was designed to be irrigated by the scheme. So it cannot be overemphasized that immediate priority should be given in the present Budget for providing irrigation facilities to the southern part of the taluk which can be brought under the scheme without much difficulty with regard to levels, cost of excavating channels, etc. So, I request the Government to provide substantial amounts in the Budget and take immediate steps to extend the Narasinga Cauvery channel to the southern part of the taluk. At the same time, I also request the Minister for Irrigation to give instructions to the authorities concerned to supply Cauvery-Mettur Project water to the villages south of Vellar, as before through the Narasinga Cauvery channel.”

* SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. Thinking that the zamindaris would be taken over after the passing of the Madras Estates Abolition Act, the zamindars neglected all repairs and improvements to irrigation sources. After the abolition of the zamindaris, it is very curious to say, the condition of these irrigation sources became worse. During the regime of the zamindars, they used to do all *korambo*, *kudimaramat*, *donemaramat*, etc., at the head of the channels annually and whenever necessary. But after the abolition of zamindaris, the Government are not doing all these repairs, saying that they are not at all responsible under the Irrigation Cess Act for such repairs. Sir, we were made to understand by the various

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estate managers when they took charge of the estates after abolition, that the Government would do all these repairs. The Government must undertake all these repairs, having stepped into the shoes of the zamindars. It is just and equitable also. Why then the Government are not doing these repairs, we are at a loss to understand. For example, the Sayanna Channel in Bobbili Estate used to irrigate about 30,000 acres—both first and second crops—covering 30 villages, before the estate was taken over by the Government and the zamindars used to do repairs in time and whenever necessary. But now the Government have neglected this channel, and have not undertaken any repairs, with the result the ryots of these 30 villages are not able to come together and attend to such repairs in time and there is failure of crops—even the first crop—and much of the lands became almost rainfed, that is *manavari*. The same is the case with the other channels in Bobbili Estate—Paradi channel, Regidi channel, Buttavalli channel, Vavaru channel. The same is also the case with regard to channels in Sripuram, Vizianagaram and Chemudu estates—Kintaki channel, Anakapalli channel and Munagapaka channel. Therefore, the Government should see their way to do *korambo* and *donemaramat* also. Otherwise there will be failure of crops and the ryots will be put to much loss and inconvenience. The river channels of Nagavalli and Vamsadhara are also not properly kept. There were proposals for constructing masonry headworks for these channels but as the Government are contemplating construction of projects to harness the waters of these rivers, perhaps the Government gave up consideration of these proposals. When these projects will be constructed, God alone knows. Pending the execution of these projects, the Government have stopped the construction of masonry headworks, with the result the ryots are put to much trouble and loss. The Government should make arrangements pending survey and settlement for the proper and equitable distribution of water in these channels among the various villages and ayacuts for high level lands and villages at the tail-end of these channels are suffering much for want of sufficient supply of water and at times it won't reach them at all.

“Sir, irrigation tanks in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts and especially tanks in the zamin and inam Estates which were taken over by the Government, are in a state of utter disrepair. There are no masonry sluices for these tanks. Tank beds are much silted. There are no proper masonry surplus weirs or escapes for these tanks. Most of these tank bunds are in an utterly dilapidated condition. In the case of the zamindaris, in most cases, the tank beds are leased and in some cases they are occupied by big and influential people in the villages. In such cases, there is constant trouble between the ayacutdars on the one side, foreshore landowners on the other side, leading to vexatious and costly litigation in some cases. In all such cases, the Government are included as the *pro forma* party and, of course, this involves some expenditure to the Government also. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to put an end to these vexatious and costly litigation by investigation into the matter and, if necessary, taking up repairs to such tanks under the Tank Improvement Act.

[Sri P. Pundarikakshacharyulu] [14th July 1952]

In Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, we have got many minor irrigation tanks and sources. They are now in a state of utter disrepair. The present staff is not sufficient. The Government should appoint additional staff. During the floods of 1950, the Nagavali and Vamsadhara rivers washed away the banks and the villages too. People of very many villages have applied for embankments, stone rivetments and flood banks for these rivers, for example, Ampili, Allena, Khandyam and Regidi villages for the Nagavali river and Purushotapuram and Kottavalasa villages for the Vamsadhara. As my time is up, I resume my seat."

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* SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the sum under Irrigation is in no way sufficient to develop irrigation facilities or to produce more food to tide over the crisis that we are facing to-day. In our district, we have cultivated not even 39 per cent of the available land. Out of the cultivated land, there are still some thirteen or fourteen lakhs of acres under dry cultivation. There is no proposal with the Government to bring them all under wet cultivation. There is no proposal to construct a project like the Nandikonda project nor to construct minor irrigation projects which can help the ryots to produce more food for our district, that is, Nellore district. My district has been suffering from want of irrigation facilities for a long time. Only five lakhs of acres are under wet cultivation. And they too do not have regular supply of water. Of these five lakhs of acres, only two lakhs are getting water supply from rivers. The remaining three lakhs of acres are dependent on rainfed tanks. All the tanks in Nellore district were dug fifty or even a hundred years ago, and some of them even earlier than that. They are mostly silted up and that is why they are not able to supply water to the fields. These tanks which are rainfed have to be filled with water three or four times in a year, if they are to supply the fields regularly with water. That is why, whenever there is failure of rain, almost all the tanks do not get their requisite water and that is why every year, we hear of the failure of the crops in these villages. It is only ten lakhs of rupees that have been allotted to Nellore district for irrigation purposes. Out of this, 9½ lakhs of rupees are going to be spent on Rallapad project, which is being constructed for the last three years. So, it is only the balance which is going to be utilized for other purposes. Such being the case, I doubt very much whether anything would be available for Atmakur taluk. It looks as if the tanks in this taluk have been forgotten by Government. For the last twenty-five years, not even one tank in this Atmakur taluk has been repaired. In this taluk, we cultivate 30 thousand acres of wet lands. Of these, only 8,000 acres are being irrigated by river. The rest of the lands are under the tanks which are rainfed. They are rendered useless, as the P.W.D. are not doing anything to repair them. There is no supervisor posted to look after the upkeep of these tanks in Atmakur taluk, Nellore district. There has been no provision even to inspect these tanks. When there is no supervisor to report to the P.W.D. about the condition of these tanks, we can imagine in what state these tanks will be. So, for the last five years, there have been no sufficient rains to fill these tanks. The people of

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the taluk made representations to the P.W.D. They made appeals to the Government, but still nothing has been done so far to repair these tanks. Sir, out of the 30,000 acres under wet cultivation in my taluk, only eight thousand acres are under regular wet cultivation; the rest of the lands are all lying waste. If ten lakhs of rupees are spent on the repair of the tanks in my taluk, not only these 30,000 acres will be cultivated, but another ten thousand acres of land could be brought under wet cultivation. And then, this taluk can become a surplus taluk. But our representations to Government have not met with any response. For the last 15 years, the people of Atmakur have been agitating for the widening of the supply channel from Baggeru and construction of a head sluice to the channel. If this is done, something like one thousand acres of land will be irrigated along with the existing cultivation. There is another tank called Anantasagaram tank. There are 3,000 acres cultivated under it. If, for this tank a special supply channel is dug at a cost of Rs. 35,000 from the Pennar, there will be a perennial supply for this tank. This request also has not so far been heeded. In spite of repeated requests by the ryots, Government are not coming forward to do the necessary things in these matters. Whatever the ryots of the taluk may represent, neither the P.W.D. nor the Government respond. They make a show of doing something. I do not know by what term I should call it. They are simply wasting money by spending on useless schemes. They estimate and sanction schemes only to get something from the contractors. I cite here an example to show how the P.W.D. is wasting money. It built a dividing dam across the Saipet tank in Kavali taluk, which was narrow and low. People of these villages protested against this. The P.W.D. did not hear them. Then the dam had to be broken to fill that tank. That is how the P.W.D. wastes money. There is another example. There is the Ramayananda tank in Udayagiri taluk. Under this tank, a hundred acres and odd are cultivated. If only Government improve the tank and allow water below, another five to six hundred acres can be irrigated. For the whole of my taluk, in the present year's budget, only five thousand rupees are allotted. This is not enough, to touch the fringe of the problem, even for this year, nor is it sufficient to repair the tanks in the taluk, let alone new schemes. In the last floods, in May of this year, the river Pennar cut its banks at many a place, and the floods rushed into the fields, specially at Devarayapalli in Atmakur taluk. Three thousand acres are now in a threatened condition. The ryots at Devarayapalli village drew the attention of the officials and that of the Government, to this matter, but for no purpose. Even now the bank has not been repaired. In 1948, there was a flood which breached the bunds and the fields were submerged. The ryots made representations and Rs. 25,000 were sanctioned for repairs, but the work was not executed. Now, in the recent floods, three to four thousands of acres were submerged. I request Government to come forward with a liberal sum at least for the repair of tanks in Atmakur taluk urgently in this year itself."

* SRI T. RAMASWAMI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Hon. Minister for Public Works for providing for so many

[Sri T. Ramaswami]

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irrigation schemes, particularly in this deficit year. Sir, in rising to speak on this occasion, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the injustice they have done to the upland areas. I come from the upland area of a surplus district. The four taluks of Rajahmundry, Peddapuram, Pithapuram and Tuni are the upland deficit taluks of the surplus district of East Godavari. Sir, some money is spent and some work or other is executed in the delta areas. But the irrigation needs of the upland areas are entirely neglected. To add to it, unfortunately, the majority of the villages in these upland areas are zamindari areas. From 1939 onwards, the zamindars knew full well that in a few years their estates would be taken over and so they refused to repair any irrigation source in their estates. The result is that all the tanks, the feeding channels and other irrigation sources are silted up; and after the taking over of the estates, the Food Production Department is looking after these sources. But what can they do in one or two years? They have done very little in the matter. I understand Government have recently passed orders to stop all new works being taken up with the result that agricultural operations could not be satisfactorily performed. I request Government to look into this matter and see that all repair works are carried out at the earliest possible date. There are three perennial hill streams in our upland areas. The Yelleru is the most important hill stream; it irrigates about 80,000 acres; if a dam is constructed at a suitable place, an additional 20,000 acres could be cultivated and a second crop raised in the existing 80,000 acres of land already under cultivation. The next important stream is the Pampa river which can irrigate 10,000 acres. By constructing a dam across Thandava river, the flooding of the lands in Tuni and a few other places can be prevented. It can irrigate 20,000 acres. I request Government to investigate this scheme, prepare plans and estimates and keep them ready so that the scheme can be taken up for execution when time and money are available. With these words, I support the Demand."

SRI K. VENKATAKURMI NAYUDU:—“అధ్యక్షా, నేను ఈ కోరిక

బిల్లునాన్ని బలపరచున్నాను. విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా ప్రజల తరఫుగా కరువు కాటకాల విఠకాగిలో ఇరుక్కుపోయి ఉన్నాడు. శుభి రెండు, మూడు సంవత్సరాలకు కరువువచ్చి అనేకులు ఆకలి వాడకు, అంటు రోగాలకు బలి అవుతున్నారు. ఈ వాదలకు ఏ నాటికైనా అంత్యము ఉన్నదా? అనేక ప్రభుత్వాలు వచ్చాయి, పోయాయి. కాని ఇంతవరకు ఏ ప్రభుత్వముమీదా శాశ్వత కరువు నివారణకు అత్యవసరమైన మేజరు, మైనరు ఇరిగేషను ప్రాజెక్టులయందు శ్రద్ధవహించలేదు. ఇక, రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వము తయారుచేసినటువంటి ఈ బడ్జెటు వెనుకబడ్డ ప్రాంతాలను అభివృద్ధిపరచుటకు ఏమైన తోడ్పడుతుందా; సంవత్సరాలుగా ఎదురుచూస్తున్న లక్షలాది కరువు బాధితులకు సంతృప్తి కల్గిస్తుందా అంటే ఇందులూహాడా అటువంటిది ఏమాత్రము కన్పించదు. విద్యుల్లోను, విజ్ఞానంలోను, ఆహార సమృద్ధిలోను—అన్నిటిలోను వెనుకబడియున్న విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా ప్రజలను ఇంకా హింసించితి తెచ్చుటకు మాత్రమే ఈ బడ్జెటు తోడ్పడుతుంది.

“మా జిల్లాలలో నాగావలి, మచర్లముఖి, వేదవతి, శారద మొదలగు అనేక నదులున్నప్పటికిని మా పంట పొలాలకు మాత్రం నీరులేదు. ఈ నదులకు ఏ ఒక్క

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దానిని ప్రాజెక్టులేనందున ఈ నది జలమంతా వృధాగా సముద్రంలోనికి పోతున్నది. సంవత్సరాల తరబడి అందోళన జరిగిన ప్రభుత్వం పరిశీలనలపై పరిశీలనలు చేసినా నాగావరి, వంశధార ప్రాజెక్టుల గురించి ఇంకా విమిలించలేదు. ప్రస్తుతం, ఆ పరిశీలన గూడా ఆపుచేశారు. ఈ బడ్జెటు అంతా వెతకిచూచినా, మా రెండు జిల్లాలలో విదో కళ్లతుడుపుగా sanction చేసిన కొద్ది మొత్తాన్ని మినహాయిస్తే, ప్రజాపయోగకరమైనటువంటిది ఒక స్కీముకూడా కనపడదు. ఈ జిల్లాలలో మా రైతాంగంపట్ల ఎంత శిష్టు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు, అందులో ఎంత మా ప్రజలగుర్తి ప్రభుత్వము ఖర్చు పెడుతున్నారు అని అడుగుతున్నాను. మా ప్రాంతాలలో ఒక 4, 5 లక్షల ఖర్చుతో అనేక వేల ఎకరాలను సాగులోనికి తెచ్చేటటువంటి చిన్న చిన్న ప్రాజెక్టులు అనేకములున్నవి. ఇంత కొద్ది డబ్బుతో ఎక్కువ ఉపయోగకరమైన చిన్న చిన్న ప్రాజెక్టులు కట్టి అవకాశాలున్నప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వమెందుకు వీటిలో ఒకదాన్ని కూడ తీసుకోవడం లేదో అర్థంకాకుండా ఉన్నది. మా జిల్లాలలో సులభముగా 3, 4 ప్రాజెక్టులు నిర్మించుకోవచ్చును. ఈ విషయంలో మా ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వానికి ఎంత మొరబెట్టుకొన్నప్పటికీ, వారి గొడవను ప్రభుత్వం వివరించలేదు, ఒకవేళ విన్నప్పటికిని ఖాతరు చేయడంలేదు. ఈ విధమైన ప్రభుత్వ వైఖరికి ప్రజలు ఎన్నడూ సహించలేరని చెప్పుచున్నాను. పోనీ పెద్దపెద్ద స్కీముల మాట అటుంచి, చిన్న చిన్న మైనరు ఇరిగేషన్లను పనులగుర్తి ప్రభుత్వ వైఖరి ఎలా ఉన్నదో చూస్తామంటే, లోగడ కాస్తా, కూస్తా మా చెరువు, కాలువ కరువుతులు చేస్తూ ఉండిపోయింది Food Production Department ను ఈనాడు ఎత్తివేస్తున్నారు. అంతేగాదు, ఇదివరకే ప్రారంభించిన స్కీములనుగూడ కొన్నిటిని ఆగిపోయేలా ఆపుచేశారు. కేవలము వనమపెరుగునీటితో కరువు కాటకాలను బాపగలమనే విశ్వాసముతో ఉన్నారు. కాని, ఈ కరువు కాటకాలకు ప్రధాన కారణమైనటువంటి జలాధారాల కరువుతు సాగించకుండా ఎన్ని వందల వనమపెరుగునీటిని జరిపినా నిష్ఫలమైనదని చెప్పుచున్నాను. మన అసెంబ్లీ హాలు చుట్టువేసే మొక్కలతో కరువు తగ్గుతుందా అని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అడుగుతున్నాను.

“ఇక జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలోని జలాధారముల విషయం వేరే చెప్పవలసరలేదు. 1 p.m. 1356 వ ఫస్టినుండి శిష్టులు గోల్కూడగొట్టి జమీందారీలు, వశపర్చుకొన్న చోట్ల వసూళ్లు చేస్తున్నారు. కాని మా జలాధారాల గురించి విమిలించే ప్రభుత్వారవి జమీందారీ యినాందారీ రైతులు అడిగితే అందుకు మాకు బాధ్యత లేదంటున్నారు. శిష్టులు వసూలు చేసే చోట ఉన్నటువంటి బాధ్యత జలాధారాలను కరువుతుచేసే విషయంలో ఉండనక్కరలేదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇక పోలే, కరువు కాటకాలకు మరొక ప్రయోగ కారణమైన వ్యవసాయక సమస్య విషయం చూస్తామంటే ఇక్కడైనా న్యాయం కన్పించదు. రైతాంగానికి తాము దున్నుకొనే ఖామి తమకు చెందుతున్నదా అంటే లేదు, ఎంత మాత్రములేదు. గత క్యాంగెను ప్రభుత్వము జమీందారీలతోబాటు యినాందారీ విధానాన్ని గూడా రద్దుచేస్తామని అనేక వాగ్దానాలు చేసికూడా తీరా వట్టం పాసయ్యేనాటికి యినాములను బిల్లునుండి తొలగించి యినాం రైతులకు తీరని ద్రోహము కలుగజేసింది. దానియొక్క విష ఫలితాలను ఈనాడు రైతాంగం అనుభవించవలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వముకూడా రైతాంగంపై ఈనాడు అనేక దౌర్జన్యాలు, అక్రమాలు జరుగుతున్నప్పటికీని మాట్లాడక ఊరుకుంటున్నది. అనేక గ్రామాలలో రైతులను యినాందార్లు తుపాకులు చూపెట్టి బలవంతంగా ఖాములనుండి తొలగించ బూనుకొంటున్నారు. ఇంకా అనేక వందల గ్రామాలలో యినాము ఖాములను యినాందార్లు అడ్డువేస్తున్నారు. దీనికెన్న యినా ఉదాహరణలు ఇవ్వగలను. బొబ్బిలి తాలూకాలో, బొమ్మికపాడు అగ్రహారంలో పెహల్ యినాం గ్రామం అయినప్పటికిని, రైతాం

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గాన్ని రాడి మూకల సాయంతో యినాందార్లు భూములనుండి వెళ్లగొట్టుకొన్నారు. శతాబ్దాలుగా అనుభవిస్తున్న భూమిని పోగొట్టుకొనే దౌర్భాగ్య స్థితినుండి రైతును రక్షించుటకు ప్రభుత్వమేమైనా ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. రక్షణ ఇవ్వకపోయిన మాట అటుంచి, పోలీసులుకూడా ఇనాందార్ల వతుం వహించి రైతుల్ని భూములనుండి వెళ్లగొట్టడంలో పూర్తి సహాయం చేస్తున్నారు ఉదాహరణకు పాతపట్నం తాలూకాలో హీరమండలంవద్దనున్న చినకోరాడ గ్రామంలో పోలీసులు, యినాందార్లు, వారి హంగుదార్లగా బయల్దేరిన రాడి మూకలతో సహా ఆ గ్రామం వెళ్లి రైతులపై కాల్పులు సాగించారు. అనేకమంది రైతులు గాయపడి ప్రమాదావస్థలోనున్నారని తెలుస్తున్నది. రైతులపై ఆమితమైన ప్రేమగలదనే ప్రభుత్వం ఇట్టి తర్కాలు జరుగుతుంటే, రైతుల ప్రాణాలకు భంగం కల్పిస్తూవుంటే, ఎట్లు ఊరక చూడ గలుగుతామో తెలియడంలేదు. కాబట్టి ఈ విధంగా దున్నేవానికే భూమి లభింప చేయనంత కాలం ఇట్టి ఆరాజకం సాగుమానే ఉంటుంది. ఈ ఆరాజకానికి కారకు తెవరు, పశిలా, యినాందార్లు, భాస్కరులూ లేక వారికి ఉద్దతుగా నిలబడే పశ్చిమ త్వమా అని అడిగితే, ఎంత మాత్రము పశిలకారని అందరు అంగీకరిస్తారు.

“అదృష్టవే, కాబట్టి ఈ బడ్జెటులో వెనకబడ్డ విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా లలో ఒక ప్యాకెట్లమాటా తీసికోక ఈ పశిల శ్రేయస్సు గుర్తించకపోవడం చాలా దురన్యాయం. ఈ విధానం మూలకంగా విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలో మరొక రాయలసీమ సృష్టించబడితే దానికి బాధ్యత ఈ రాజాజీ పశ్చిమ త్వమే లిమిటెడ్ పశిలకు సమాధానం చెప్పవలసియుంటుంది.

“అందువల్ల ఈ కోత తీర్చానాన్ని అంతా బలపరుస్తారని నమ్ముతున్నాను.”

* SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I listened with great interest on the 12th July 1952 to the speech of the Hon. Minister for Public Works, as he was developing and unfolding the several irrigation schemes in this State of Madras. As usual, South Kanara was not in the picture at all. Figures were given by the Hon. Minister showing the number of schemes which were executed or under execution in the Malabar and South Kanara districts together. It is not fair, because South Kanara has got its own problems and the Hon. Minister ought not to have clubbed South Kanara with Malabar. In this connection, Mr. Deputy Speaker, if there is one district in this State which has been consistently neglected, it is South Kanara. Sir, whenever we ask for irrigation facilities we are turned away with the words : ‘ You are having a rainfall of 150 inches and why do you want irrigation facilities? ’. Minister after Minister—both the Finance Minister and the Public Works Minister—has visited my district and we have given them such fine reception expecting something in return. Most probably they have not looked into or cared to read our addresses. Most of the 159 inches of rainfall that we are getting in the South Kanara district, is wasted by its running into the sea. We are getting most of the rain during the South-West Monsoon period—from June to September—and as there is no device to impound and conserve this rain water, our rivers and innumerable streams without any bridges overflow their banks very often and cause, devastating floods and consequently destroy our first crop. Then, Sir, from November to May, our district is practically rainless. Consequently, in one part of the year the

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district is deluged with rain, while in the other part there is hardly any water available for agricultural operations. Therefore, Sir, we find that on account of the absence of irrigation facilities our district becomes absolutely dry after the month of November in spite of the heavy rainfall. Therefore we are not able to raise both second and third crops except in a few places by using lift methods, which are very primitive in nature. Further, our rivers are inundated with sea water between November and May, which again hamper our agricultural operations. So, it comes to this 'Water, water everywhere, but not a drop for irrigation.' Sir, despite the fact that we have man-power, land and water, which we are told constitute the basic wealth of a country, we are very poor because none of these resources have been properly harnessed or exploited in an organized manner. If these resources are rationally developed by the application of up-to-date scientific methods, our district which is a deficit one will become a surplus one. Further, by undertaking these development schemes, I am sure, we can solve three other problems which are facing my district, namely, unemployment, food shortage and flood havoc. Somehow or other, our Madras Government have not so far chosen to use either our man-power or our land or our water. Our men go either to the Mysore or Bombay State and consequently our lands are lying fallow and our rain water goes to the Arabian Sea! I, therefore, submit, Sir, that this Government will be well advised to take immediate steps to start both minor and major irrigation works in my district which will raise the standard of life of the people there. I suggest to the Government to go in for storage schemes, that is, impounding portions of the rain water which now runs to waste during the rainy season and using it for power generation as well as for irrigation purposes during the drier parts of the year. Topographically, as it is bounded on one side by the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea on the other, my district is ideally suitable for these schemes. Of course, storage schemes may appear costly but as they are multi-purpose schemes they would be cheaper in the long run. If it is not possible for the Government to take up these schemes in the near future, I submit, Sir, that at least minor irrigation works may be ordered to be taken up immediately. Only by minor irrigation works, like bunded dams across the several streams and repairing the 'Madagas' as the big tanks are called in Kan-nada, more food can be grown in South Kanara. If these schemes are taken up, they may not cost more than 50 lakhs of rupees, roughly about a year's revenue of my district.

"In this connection, Sir, I submit there is already a small Minor Irrigation staff working in my district for the last two years directly under the Collector. I am told, Sir, that an order has been issued from Madras that this staff should not take up any minor irrigation works, stop investigation into any scheme and should not touch such of the works over which we have wasted so much money on investigation and estimating. I, therefore, submit, Sir, that, if the Government cannot undertake any of these major schemes, they may at least be pleased to see that the Minor Irrigation staff that works in South Kanara is allowed to continue

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to take up some of these minor irrigation works which may help the poor ryots there to raise a second crop which is a necessity for most of our people.

“ Under major irrigation schemes, I submit, Sir, that the Engineers have been working for the last one year and they have investigated many schemes like Haledi, Bijur and Sabarithheertha schemes but, somehow, after the advent of this Government, I am told, that they have been asked to stop the investigation of these major schemes and this, Sir, I should say, is the most unkindest cut of all!

“ So, I submit to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works that he should at least allot sixty lakhs of rupees for my district from out of the lump-sum grant which he has asked for Minor Irrigation Schemes.”

* SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate and thank this Government and the previous Governments for any good that has been done to the public in general. But, while talking about the ignored districts of Rayalaseema and the more ignored district of Cuddapah and that portion of Cuddapah which is my own part, I have to say that much remains to be done still.

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p.m.

“ Sir, I am unable to agree with what the Hon. Minister for Public Works said the other day that there was no use of spending time, energy and money in preparing estimates and plans for new schemes when there was no money on hand to execute those schemes. When we have money, we will not be able to execute new schemes immediately unless we have plans and estimates for those schemes readily available. I, therefore, consider that it would be better to have plans and estimates of new schemes prepared even now. The whole State may be surveyed and an estimate of what is necessary for each place may be kept ready. Secondly, I suggest that Government may take up such of those schemes for which people are willing to contribute money by way of loans. Thirdly, Government can execute some of the important projects by getting loans from the Union Government.

“ Coming to my district of Cuddapah, there is the Gandikota project, for which plans and estimates are ready. During the British regime, many projects in the Northern Circars and in the South were completed but this project was not even thought of. We are not aware of any reasons as to why this scheme was not taken into consideration at all in the past. Now, Sir, in Anantapur district, the Upper Pennar project and the Mid-Pennar Project are being taken up for the benefit of the people of that district. Though most of the River Pennar is in Cuddapah district, the people of that district are not given the benefit of that water. The district of Cuddapah will be benefited only when the Krishna project or Nandikonda project, whichever it is, is taken up and water let into the Pennar river through the Kundu river. The Gandikota Project must be taken up and completed very soon and two channels, one from Mydukur and the other from Cuddapah, must be dug to irrigate the lands in Badvel and Siddhout taluks.

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The taluk of Siddhout should not be allowed to be submerged by having a dam at Somasila. It is better to feed a cow and milk it than to kill it and eat it. It is not good to submerge the whole of Siddhout taluk, about 40 villages in Rajampet taluk and seven villages of Badvel taluk. All these villages, even now, contain fertile lands, and millets are grown. Millets, onions, sugarcane, citrus gardens, etc., are cultivated in these parts.

"Then there is the Upper Sagileru Project. I suggest that it may be strengthened and its supply channel widened. As regards the Lower Sagileru Project, the Chief Engineer has already inspected the site and approved the plans and estimates amounting to 48 lakhs of rupees for the project and two lakhs of rupees towards the expenditure on establishment. Sir, the Government have spent a sum of six and a half lakhs of rupees for constructing a project which would irrigate only 550 acres of land in Kurnool district. I wonder why the Government have not taken up this Lower Sagileru Project which is to irrigate ten thousand acres. I ask the Government to take up this scheme immediately and complete it soon.

"Again I submit, Sir, that by constructing a dam across Pennar at Somasila about one and a quarter lakhs of acres of land should not be allowed to be submerged. Two channels, one to irrigate Badvel taluk and the other to irrigate Siddhout taluk, should be dug from Mydukur and Cuddapah, respectively. Though the best part of the river Pennar is flowing in Cuddapah district, the people of that district are not benefited by it, while the people lower down in Nellore district are greatly benefited by it.

"Sir, I would like to say a few words about the dishonesty prevailing in the Public Works Department. It was said by some speakers that this is a Public Waste Department and a 'Percentage Department.' I must say that the Public Works Department has also done good to the people and that there is no use in passing such sweeping remarks against the department. In that department, there are some honest officers too, but they have not been given promotions in the department because they have not been able to give supplies freely to their superior officers. As a result of the very many irrigation projects executed by the Public Works Department, the people have been greatly benefited."

SRI R. S. ARUMUGHAM :—"கனம் உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் மாமத்து மந்திரி அவர்களால் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த நீர்ப் பாசன மான்யக் கோரிக்கையை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். நாடு செழிக்க நீர்ப் பாசன வசதி பெருக வேண்டும். அது காரணமாகத்தான் ஒளவையார் 'வரப்புயர்' என்று துவங்கும் பாட்டில் இந்த நாடு கேடும்வடைய நீர்ப் பாசன வசதி பெருக வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். ஆகவே அந்த கருத்தைப்பற்றியே இந்த இடத்தில் நானும் பேச ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஆங்கிலேயன் காலத்திலேயே இவைகளெல்லாம் செய்யப்படவில்லை என்பது பற்றி ஆச்சரியப்படுவதற்கில்லை. நான் இந்த இடத்தில் சொல்வது என்ன வென்றால் நமக்கு இப்பொழுது ஓரளவு அனுபவம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளை நல்ல முறையில் செய்ய முன் வரலாமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"நெல்லை மாவட்டத்து மக்கள் ஒரு நல்ல புதுமையான காரியத்தைச் செய்து இந்த நாட்டுக்கு வழிகாட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தியாவில் மாத்திரமல்ல, எந்த தேசத்திலும்கூட, அம்மாதிரி ஒரு காரியத்தைச் செய்யவில்லை.

[Sri R. S. Arumugham]

[14th July 1952]

அணை வேண்டுமென்றும். அதற்குக் கொஞ்சம் பணம் வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். மணிமுத்தார் திட்டத்திற்கு சர்க்கார் கேட்ட தொகையை விட அதிகமாகவே நாங்கள் வசூல் செய்து கொடுத்தோம். அந்த மணிமுத்தார் திட்டத்தை சீக்கிரம் முடித்துக்கொடுத்தால் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவின் மூன்று தாலுகாக்கள் (அதாவது நாங்குனேரி, திருச்செந்தூர், திருநெல்வேலி தாலுகாவின் ஒருபகுதி, நல்ல முறையில் செழிப்படையும். ஆகையால், இந்த மணிமுத்தார் திட்டத்தைக் கூடியசீக்கிரம் முடித்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கீரியார் திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, 10, 15 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னேயே அதைப்பற்றி ஆலோசனை செய்திருக்க முடியும். ‘யானை விரட்டியது, கரடி விரட்டியது, என்று பயந்து அதை அப்பொழுது விட்டு விட்டதாகவும், இப்பொழுது அதைப்பற்றி அக்கரை எடுத்துக் கொண்டுள்ளதாகவும் கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். கீரியாற்றில் நல்ல முறையில் ஒரு அணையைக் கட்டினால் சங்கரன்கோயில், கோயில்பட்டி தாலுகாக்கள் நல்ல பலன்பெய்யுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். பஞ்சம், பஞ்சமென்று எத்தனையோ இடங்களில் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், சங்கரன்கோயில், கோவில்பட்டி தாலுகாக்கள் பஞ்சத்தால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டும் கூட, அந்த தாலுகாவாகிகள் கஷ்டத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடியாத வாயில்லா பூச்சிகள் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டு சர்க்கார் பேசாமல் இருக்கிறதோ என்னவோ தெரியவில்லை. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மக்கள் சொல்லொணா அல்லவற்றுக்கொண்டு, கஞ்சி, கஞ்சி என்று கதறுகிறார்கள். நிலம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், சரியான முறையில் அவைகளை வளப்படுத்தக்கூடிய அளவிலே அந்த இடத்தில் கீரியார் நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டத்தை உடனடியாகக் கொண்டு வந்து மக்களைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும். ஆகையால், அந்தத் திட்டத்தை உடனடியாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று இந்த இடத்தில் வற்புறுத்தி சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அங்கு எத்தனையோ காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பல ஆறுகள் வீணாக ஒரு வித பிரயோஜனமும் இல்லாமல், கடலில் போய் விழுகின்றன. மேற்கே சில ஆறுகள் அரபிக் கடலில் விழுகின்றன. திருவனந்தபுரம் அரசாங்கமும் நம்முடைய சென்னை அரசாங்கமும் ஒரே டில்லி சர்க்காரின் கீழ் இருப்பதால், திருவனந்தபுரம் அரசாங்கத்தோடு பேச்சு வார்த்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நல்ல முறையிலே அணைகளையெல்லாம் கட்டி திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவை செழிப்படையச் செய்யலாம். நாங்குனேரி தாலுகாவிலுள்ள நம்பியாறு, ஹனுமான் நதிபோன்ற ஆறுகளில் சிறிய அணைகளைக் கட்டினால் போதும். லக்ஷக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் செலவுழிக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. அந்தத் தாலுகா நல்ல முறையில் செழிப்படையும்.

“மேற்சொன்ன திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் கவனித்தால் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றியிருக்கிற பஞ்சம் கண்டிப்பாக மறைந்துபோகும். அது மாதிரியல்ல. வேறு எந்த ஜில்லாவில் பஞ்சம் இருந்தாலும் அந்த இடங்களுக்கெல்லாம் எங்களால் சரியான முறையில் உணவு சப்ளை செய்ய முடியும். 10, 15 கோடி ரூபாய் என்று செலவு செய்யவேண்டாம். சொற்ப செலவிலே பல திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றலாம். இத் திட்டங்களை கண்டிப்பாகச் சர்க்கார் நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“திருநெல்வேலி தாலுகாவில், மதவக்குரிச்சி, கங்கைக்கொண்டான் ஆகிய இரண்டு பிரிக்காக்கள் வரண்டு கிடக்கின்றன. அந்த பிரிக்காக்களை வளப்படுத்த நல்ல வழிகள் இருக்கின்றன. தாம்பிரபரணியில் திருப்படை மருதாருக்கருகில், உள்ள அணை தூர்ந்து இருக்கிறது. அது செப்பனிப்பட்டு, நிலங்கள் வளப்படுத்தப்பட்டு ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மக்கள் நல்ல முறையில் வாழமுடியும். அந்தக் காரியத்தையும் உடனடியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் பல குளங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளைச் செப்பனிடுவதற்கு அதிக பணம் செலவழிக்கவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. ரூ. 500 வீதம் செலவுத்தொடங்கு போதும். மழை பெய்தால்தான் இந்தக் குளங்களில் தண்ணீர் வரும். அப்படி மழை பெய்து வரும் தண்ணீரையும் சரிவரத் தேக்கிவைக்க முடியாமல், குளங்கள் மராமத்து

14th July 1952] [Sri R. S. Arumugham]

செய்யப்பட்டாமல் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே, அந்தத் தண்ணீரைச் சரிவரத் தேக்கிவைப்பதற்காக எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில், குறிப்பாக திருநெல்வேலி தாலுகாவிலுள்ள மைனர் இரிகேஷன் குளங்களைச் செப்பனிட்டால் எங்கள் தாலுகா செழிப்படையும், அதிக செலவில்லாமல் இந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்யலாம். ஆகையால், அதையும் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இந்த இடத்தில் வற்புறுத்துகிறேன்.

“பாபனூசம் அணை கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் நிறைய தண்ணீர் தேங்கியிருக்கிறதென்பதைப்பற்றி கேட்டு சந்தோஷப்படுகிறோம். ஆனால் சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் தேவைப்படும்போது தண்ணீர் விடப்படுவதில்லை. காலையிலிருந்து மாலைவரை தினம் கஷ்டப்பட்டு பயிர் செய்துகொண்டு வருகின்ற உழவன், தன் உழைப்பின் பயனை இன்னும் ஒரு மாதத்தில் அடையலாமென்று எண்ணும்போது, அணையில் சிறிது தண்ணீர் குறைந்து விட்டால், ‘இப்பொழுது தண்ணீர் விடமுடியாது’, ‘எலக்ட்ரிசிட்டி வைத்திருக்கிறோம்’ என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரி செய்வதால் உழவன் மிகவும் ஏமாற்றமடைவதோடு பயிரும் அழிகிறது. உணவு உற்பத்தியை காலா காலத்தில் செய்யமுடியாத நிலையும் ஏற்பட்டுவிடுகிறது. ஆகையால், எந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தண்ணீர் தேவையாக இருக்கிறதோ அந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் பாபனூசம் அணைக்கட்டிலுள்ள தண்ணீரைத் திறந்து விட்டால்தான் பயிர் செய்வதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். தண்ணீர் ரொம்ப அத்தியாவசியமாயிருக்கின்ற நேரங்களிலாவது கண்டிப்பாகத் தண்ணீரைத் திறந்து விடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“Food Production” இலாகாவானது ஓரளவு நல்ல முறையில் காரியங்களைச் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அந்த இலாகாவை எடுத்து விட்டார்களென்று எண்ணுகிறேன். ஆனால், அது இருந்தால், உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு சிறிது சௌகரியம் ஏற்படுமென்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது.

“எந்தத் திட்டமாக இருந்தாலும், சர்க்கார் நாள் கடத்திவிடுகிறார்கள். சீக்கிரத்திலேயே முடிக்கக்கூடிய திட்டங்களாக இருந்தாலும்கூட, அப்படிச் சீக்கிரத்தில் செய்வதில்லை. இது நல்லதல்ல. ஆகையால், கூடிய சீக்கிரம் திட்டங்களை அமுல் நடத்தவேண்டிய வகையில் இந்த சர்க்கார் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“இந்த ஒரு சில குறைகளை நிவர்த்தி செய்தால், எங்கள் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா வளமடையும். உணவு உற்பத்தியை அதிகம் பெருக்கி, உணவு தேவைப்படும் இதர பகுதிகளுக்கும் எங்களால் ஏராளமான நெல்லை அனுப்பமுடியும். செய்யக்கூடிய வேலையைத் தாமதப் படுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிற காரணத்தால்தான் இக் காரியங்கள் தாமதப்படுகின்றன.

“மேலப்பாளையத்திற்கும் திருநெல்வேலிக்கும் இடையே ஒரு பாலம் தேவையென சில வருஷங்களாக மக்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் காலம் கடத்திக்கொண்டு போகாமல் இது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட காரியங்களை உடனடியாகச் செய்துமுடிக்கவேண்டும். ஒளவையார் கூறியதுபோல் ‘வரப்பு’ சர்க்கார் காரியங்களைச் செய்தால், இந்த மாகாணத்தில், குறிப்பாக தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்கி, இந்த நாட்டைச் சிறப்புமாக விளங்கச் செய்ய முடியுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்த நீர்ப்பாசன மான்யக் கோரிக்கையை மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரித்து, என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The House will now adjourn for lunch.”

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.).

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, பசியுபோவ ஹிரோஷ்ணர் கூற்றுநிலை ஹுப்ராவ்ஷ்யம் ரவரன்ஷ்” உவ்வாறென அவரணித்திஷ்டையையி காண வார் ஸாயிக். கை கோதியும் சிலபாநம் ஹுஷிக்யாஹ்” ஹுப்ராவ்ஷ்யம் உவ்வா பவநி ஸகஸ்துஷ பவநிகரூக்” உவ்வாறிலேஷ்” ரவரன்ஷ்”நிக்ஷிவ்யத்திஷ்டு. உவநிய உவஸேவந பவநிகாஷ ஸம்வஸிதேசஸோஷம் ஹு வய”ஹ்நிக்ஷி வஸஸா ஸம் காணநிஷ்டு. வாஷ்யாச், உவஸா” ஹ்நி பவநிகரூக்ஷவோஷி 2½ வக்ஷநிலை ஸாயிக் ஹுப்ராவ்ஷ்யம் ரவரன்ஷ் வக்ஷ ஹுஷநிஷ்டு. உவ்வா” பூத்ரி

[Sri R. Krishnan]

[14th July 1952]

അനുഗ്രഹിച്ച ഒരു പ്രദോമാണ്. നദികളിൽ അനവധി വെള്ളം ഉണ്ടു്. കാലവകുറു ഉണ്ടു് എന്നീ കാരണങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടാണു് ജലസേചനപദ്ധതികളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ മലബാറിനെ അവഗണിക്കാറുള്ളതു്. കാലവകുറുതന്നെപ്പോലും നദികളിൽനിന്നു കിട്ടിയ വെള്ളം സമൃദ്ധിയോടെ കഴിക്കുവാൻ പറ്റാത്തതു്. അതു തടങ്ങു് കൃഷിക്ക് ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ മലബാർ കമ്മീഷൻപ്രദേശമല്ല ഒരു മിഷൻപ്രദേശം കൂടി ആക്കുവാൻ സാധ്യതയുണ്ടു്. മലബാറിൽ എത്രയൊരു ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ കൃഷിചെയ്യാവുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ, ഇന്നും കൃഷിചെയ്യാതെ തരിശായി കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു് മദിരാശി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കണക്കുകളിൽ നിന്നുതന്നെ വ്യക്തമാകുന്നു. 1,829,937 ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം ഇന്നും കൃഷിചെയ്യാവുന്ന തരിശായി കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മദിരാശി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പറയുന്നു. ഇന്നു് കൃഷിചെയ്തു പ്പെടുന്ന സ്ഥലം 1,523,184 ഏക്കറുമാത്രമാണെന്നും അതേ കണക്കിൽ കാണുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ കൃഷിത്തന്നെ നാലു കൊല്ലത്തിനിടക്കു മദിരാശി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ തുടങ്ങിയതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടു് ഏകദേശം 3,230 ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലത്തു മാത്രമാണു് ജലസേചനം ഏല്പാടു ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു സാധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഈ സ്ഥിതിക്കു ആണെങ്കിൽ മലബാറിൽ മുമ്പാൻ ജലസേചനം നടത്താൻവേണ്ടിമാത്രം നാലായിരം കൊല്ലത്തോളം വേണ്ടിവരും.

“ഇന്നു 18 ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചിലവാനം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം കൃഷിചെയ്യാതെ കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും അതുവെല്ലാം ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ ഏല്പെടുത്തിയാൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കണക്കുകൾകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ തെളിയുന്നുണ്ടു്. പാലക്കാടു താലൂക്കിൽത്തന്നെ ഇന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപെടാത്ത ഭീനകരാ, സിതാർകുളം, വണ്ടാഴിയിലെ വളയൽ പുഴ എന്നിവയുണ്ടു്. വളയൽ പുഴയിൽ ചുരുങ്ങിയ ചിലവിൽ ഒരു അണക്കെട്ടു കെട്ടിയാൽ എത്രയൊരു ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. ഈ പദ്ധതികൾ പൂർത്തിയാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പാലക്കാടു താലൂക്കിൽ ഒരു ഇഞ്ച് സ്ഥലം പോലും തരിശായി കിടക്കുകയില്ല എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല രണ്ടു പൂവലും മൂന്നു പൂവലും അവിടങ്ങളിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. വള്ളവനാടു താലൂക്കിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുകേട്ടോളം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ തുരുപ്പുഴ, കാഞ്ഞിരപ്പുഴ, കന്തിപ്പുഴ ഈ പുഴകൾക്കു അണക്കെട്ടുകൾ കെട്ടി വെള്ളം കൃഷിക്ക് ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വള്ളവനാടു താലൂക്കു ഒരു മിഷൻപ്രദേശമാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണു്. ദവാനിപ്പുഴയിലെ വെള്ളം അതു പുറംകിടക്കുക കര വീട്ടുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എത്രയോ ആയിരം ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം കൃഷിക്ക് ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഇതുമൊക്കെ പൊന്നാനിയിൽ തുടങ്ങുന്നതിന്നു, പത്തുരൂർ ദേശത്തു് ഒരു ചീപ്പു്; ഏങ്ങങ്ങിയൂരിൽ മട്ടുകായൽ എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തൊരു കെട്ടു്, നാട്ടികയിൽ, നെടുമ്പിള്ളി നീണ്ടുകിടക്കുന്ന പെരിന്തോട് വെട്ടിനന്നാക്കുക, മാറ്റർ കായലിൽനിന്നു പുറപ്പെടുന്ന കണ്ടയർ തോട്, എലിയത്തു് ചിറ എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തൊരു കെട്ടു്, മറവേഞ്ചേരി കായലിൽനിന്നു പുറപ്പെടുന്ന ചെറുതോട്, വീയം കെട്ടിത്തടയ്ക്കു് ദാരുതറ രണ്ടു ചീപ്പു്. ഇതെല്ലാം കെട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പൊന്നാനി താലൂക്കിൽത്തന്നെ എത്രയോ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധ്യതയുണ്ടു്. ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കയറി കൃഷി നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു തടയേണ്ടതാണു്. കോട്ടയം താലൂക്കിൽ കണ്ടചിറയിൽ ഒരു ലക്ഷത്തോളം ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം ചിലവു ചെയ്തിട്ടും ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കയറുന്നതു തടയുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇവിടെ എത്രയോ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അക്വയർ (acquire) ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിന്റെ വില ഇനിയും കൊടുത്തുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളെ സെസ്സ് (cess) ആണെങ്കിൽ എത്രയോ ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു് പിരിച്ചുവരുന്നതുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കയറുന്നതു് തടയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ചിറകൾ താലൂക്കു് ഇറിയോലൻ നടുപ്പാക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലമാണു്. പത്തുരൂരിൽ രാമപുരം ടാങ്ക് റിപ്പൊയർ ചെയ്യുക, ചെറുതാഴം അംശത്തിലെ കോട്ടക്കുളം ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കയറുന്നതു തടയുക, മാടായി ഫക്ടറിൽ കാട്ടാമ്പള്ളി കടവിന്നടുത്തു കെട്ടുക ഇതെല്ലാം കെട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കൈപ്പാട്ടുകൾ ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കയറുന്നതിൽനിന്നു രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. അങ്ങിനെ അവിടങ്ങളിൽ കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഏറനാടു് താലൂക്കിൽ രാമനാട്ടുകരയിൽ ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കയറുന്നതു തടയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇരുപതിനായിരത്തിൽപരം പറ നെല്ലു് കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നാണു് അവിടങ്ങളിലെ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇങ്ങിനെ എല്ലാഭാഗത്തും ഇറിയോലന്നു് വലിയ സംഖ്യയൊന്നും ചിലവു ചെയ്യാതെ തന്നെ ചെറു ചെറു പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താം. മലമ്പുഴ പദ്ധതിക്കു് ചെലവു ചെയ്യുന്നപോലെ വലിയ സംഖ്യ ഒന്നും ചിലവു ചെയ്യാതെ തന്നെ ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻമുള്ള മനോഭാവം ഗവ

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[Sri R. Krishnan]

ഭേദം വകിയെന്നതിൽ ആരെങ്കിലും അതു വലിയ ഉപകാരമായിരിക്കും. എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ഇന്ന് ഒരു കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി പ്രോജക്ടായി ഒരു കോമൗണ്ടിംഗ് പ്രോജക്ടായി മാറ്റാൻ പോകുന്ന മലബാറിനെ ഒരു മിഷ്യൻ പ്രോജക്ടാക്കുവാൻ സംഗീതമുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾക്ക് ഈ വക ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു കാണുന്നില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ അതിനുള്ള സംഖ്യ വക ഇരുത്തി കാണുന്നില്ല. വക ഇരുത്തി സംഖ്യയിൽത്തന്നെ Community projects ന്റെ പേരിൽ sanction ചെയ്ത സംഖ്യ കഴിയാൻ ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചിലവുചെയ്യാൻ പോകുന്ന സംഖ്യ വളരെ തുച്ഛമാണ്. ഇതിനേക്കാൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പറയും പണം ഇല്ല. കൂടുതൽ നികുതിവേണം എന്നു്. എന്നാൽ ഇനിയും കൂടുതൽ നികുതിവരുമാനമുള്ള സാധ്യത നമ്മുടെ സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ ഉണ്ട്. കാപ്പി തോട്ടങ്ങളും ചായത്തോട്ടങ്ങളും റബ്ബർത്തോട്ടങ്ങളും ഉള്ള ഭൂമിക്ക് നെൽകൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്ന ഭൂമിക്ക് കെട്ടുന്ന നരത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു നികുതി കെട്ടിട്ടില്ല. ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു നികുതി കെട്ടുക. സെയിൻമാർക്കിന് കൊടുക്കുന്ന കോമ്പൻസേഷൻ സംഖ്യ കൊടുക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അത് ഗണ്യമായി കുറയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്ത് ഈ വക സംഖ്യകൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് ഇനിപ്പറയുന്ന പദ്ധതികൾക്ക് ചിലവാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ജല സേചന പദ്ധതികൾക്ക് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചിലവാക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ ഇക്കാലയ്ക്കു ഏതെന്നോണം Betterment tax കെട്ടുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുകയാണ് നല്ലത് എന്നാണ് ഞങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം."

* SRI P. M. MUNUSWAMY GOWNDER :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand on Irrigation. I come from the Uddanapalli constituency in Salem district. It comprises parts of Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks. It is a well-known fact that Salem is deficit in food. I do not know why the Famine Commissioner has not yet declared the district a famine area. It is really a famine area. In most of the places, there is no drinking water and the people are undergoing untold suffering on this account. I request the Government to take steps to give immediate relief to the people of Vepanapalle, Berigiri, Uddanapalli, Rayakottai and other places. The people of my constituency are depending only upon well irrigation. There are no proper irrigation facilities though there are a number of rivers like the Markandeya and South Pennar passing through Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks. There is an ancient anicut across the South Pennar at Kodiyalam, which is at a distance of two miles from Bagalur. If this anicut is renovated, irrigation facilities in my constituency will improve and thousands of acres in the estates of Bagalur, Berigai, Sulagiri, Kuppichai parai and other places could be brought under cultivation. There are many investigated projects like the Thompson Project in Krishnagiri taluk, Samanapalle project in Hosur taluk, and Thoppiar and Vaniar projects in Salem district. Though Hosur taluk is the birthplace of 'Rajaji,' the Government have not taken any measures to provide adequate irrigation facilities there. I request the Government to take immediate steps for the construction of the Thompson project in Krishnagiri taluk and the Samanapalle project in Hosur taluk. These projects will irrigate thousands of acres.

“ Besides the execution of irrigation works, the Government should give interest-free loans to the ryots for sinking wells and recover them in 15 to 20 instalments. As Salem district is a rocky one, agriculturists find it very difficult to dig wells with the aid of manual labour. Immediate steps should be taken to provide compressor sets, dynamite and other implements to enable the agriculturists to dig wells quickly and at a cheaper cost.

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"I can boldly say that Government have completely neglected Hosur taluk. Though Mysore State borders Hosur taluk and although practically there is no difference between these two places either in the language or in the habits of the people, yet it is disheartening to see the appalling poverty of the people of Hosur taluk. Their poverty is not due to laziness or due to want of manual labour, but it is due purely to lack of facilities like electricity, etc. Electric power has turned Mysore State into a Heaven. It is high time for the Government to bestow immediate attention on Hosur taluk and provide electric power to the people of Hosur taluk. Though there is a perennial water source running for miles together in Hosur taluk, no attempt has been made to utilize that water for food production. I request Government once again to take immediate steps to extend electricity supply from the Mysore border to Hosur taluk. My constituency is a big area consisting of 70,000 people. There are no road facilities, no high schools, and no electric power supply. I request Government to take immediate steps for the good of the people of Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks. With these words, Sir, I stop."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to speak on Malampuzha scheme. I know that the Central Government have sanctioned a crore of rupees and that the scheme can be completed within the prescribed time if the Government make an effort to execute it in the course of this year. I want to speak on it, because I have some serious charges against the Kumaraswami Raja Government. I do not want this Government to repeat the same old mistake. The Malampuzha scheme was started in 1949, and Rs. 4.9 crores were granted for the scheme. For two years the scheme went on perfectly well, and by January this year, there was a slowing down in the programme, because the amount sanctioned was not sufficient. In March there was so much of agitation in Parliament that this Government gave an order to go full steam ahead, but reserve payments for one month, namely, April. The Interim Government of Mr. Kumaraswami Raja sanctioned a crore and odd rupees for the scheme on condition that no payments should be made for three months. In May of this year, the Kumaraswami Raja Government slashed the amount sanctioned by exactly half with the result that after meeting the accumulated expenses and after making payments for lands that were submerged, there was very little left to carry out the work on the scheme. And this brought the whole work to a complete standstill. That itself was bad enough. The Government did not take the authorities into their confidence and the result was that when they gave the order to the authorities to go full steam ahead they raised the level of the centre—something which is done only once a year—which submerged a thousand acres of land which were under cultivation. When the Government slashed the sanctioned amount, the lands that were already under cultivation could not be cultivated. A thousand acres which would otherwise have been cultivated remained uncultivated, and the whole work was brought to a standstill. I think it is very wrong on the part of the Government to have done it. Now, because the Central Government came to the rescue, a

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crore of rupees have been granted. Otherwise, the work would not have been completed for another year, and the yield from 1,000 acres also would have been denied to a deficit area like Malabar. The neglect of Malabar by the Government becomes a graver crime when one remembers the fact that lands in the Palghat valley are the best in quality and the best in productivity. Any one would naturally expect a ton of rice for every acre of land, which is the average, the Government calculate. That means, for every year in which the work is not executed, a thousand tons of rice are denied to Malabar. Apart from this, about 800 acres of land were used for digging canals, which means that the yield from these lands also is denied to the people, if the scheme is not completed. I hope that this Government will not commit the same mistake of slashing or cutting down the grant that has already been made, and telling the authorities after three or four months that there is no money available, and that the sanctioned amount has been cut. I wish to remind the Government about this. Apart from this, when the works are stopped, there are other losses that are incurred, and public money is wasted thereby. In the first place, when the work is stopped, and when they wish to renew it, they have to scrape off the masonry, which means that for every 100 square feet unit, they have to engage four masons for a day. This amounts to over Rs. 30,000, because there are 1,800 units of 100 square feet. Again cement has to be spread over for a second time. One hundred and fifty tons of cement is necessary for this. A ton of cement costs Rs. 75. Besides these expenses in material, the staff engaged on the work costs Government Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs every year. Therefore, it costs Government in two ways if the work is not kept going. These are all the items on which the Government lose, if there is an interruption in the work of the Malampuzha scheme.

" In this connection, I wish to bring to the notice of Government some facts about Malabar. Malabar is a land of perpetual famine. There are certain permanent trends in Malabar which the Government could fail to take note of only at their peril. I shall not express my opinions, but I shall place the facts before the Government. In the first place, the population of Malabar, as compared with Andhra and Tamilnad, deserves some attention. In Andhra it is about 300 per square mile. In Tamilnad it is about 500 per square mile. In Malabar, it is 800 per square mile. The people of Malabar seem to be very fecond. The population of Malabar per square mile is not quite indicative of the seriousness of the position, because Malabar is a land of rivers, hills and mountains. The cultivable land of Malabar is only half the area of the district, and, therefore, the population per square mile is not 800 but 1,600. This is a very high figure. The thickness of population in Malabar will exceed the thickness of population in any other part of the whole of India. How are these people to live? That is why I said that Malabar is a land of perpetual famine. But if we take the per capita income of Malabar, it is only half of that of either Andhra or Tamilnad. The people of Malabar, if they are to live, have to depend on agriculture or on industry. As far as agriculture is concerned, Malabar is a completely neglected area. There is not even one inch of land in

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Malabar that is served by Government irrigation works. Malam-puzha is the first scheme that the Government have undertaken. In Andhra and Tamilnad 70 to 80 per cent of the area is served by Government irrigation works. To be more accurate, I may say that 60 to 70 per cent of lands in Andhra and Tamilnad are irrigated by Government irrigation schemes. This is very unfair to Malabar. Accusations were made on the floor of the Assembly that Malabar was given a step-motherly treatment. I do not mind them. Step-motherly treatment in some ways is not bad. The treatment given to Malabar is not a step-motherly treatment, but a poor-relation treatment which is worse than a step-motherly treatment. I think the Government of Madras should take into consideration this fact and see that Malabar is given the treatment she deserves. Problems in Malabar are peculiar. Even the irrigation schemes undertaken in Malabar are very different from the schemes undertaken in other parts of India, because of the hilly character of the district and the heavy monsoon there. The Government should pay special attention to this district which has such a heavy population per square mile. There is very heavy pressure on land also. As regards industries in Malabar, there are two industries there, namely, tiles and textiles. These are neglected. The Government should see that some industries which are under the all-India scheme are located in Malabar so that the per capita income may be raised and pressure on land is reduced. This is all I have to say, Sir, for the present. Thank you."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting this Demand on Irrigation, I would like to make a few observations on the policy and programme of the Government on irrigation. Sir, it is very encouraging to find that the Hon. Minister made a statement to the effect that the Government are determined to carry out their irrigation programme. But, Sir, I may have to dissent from one or two statements made by him, which from my point of view, are very disappointing. If that policy is given effect to, the area from which I come, namely, Rayalaseema will be affected by famines very frequently. If the Government are to be guided by the principle of getting net returns from the projects, on a comparative basis the chances of taking up irrigation projects in Rayalaseema are very few indeed.

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" Again, it is stated that there is already a big programme in the hands of the Government and it would be futile to investigate any further schemes. It seems to me that such a policy as that will very much retard the progress of irrigation schemes in this country. It is said that, by sanctioning investigation of schemes which may not be taken up for execution for sometime to come for want of finances, hopes will be raised in the country, which is not desirable. I remember, Sir, that for the last about quarter of a century or more, we have been speaking on the floor of this House about the Tungabhadra Project. The investigation of this scheme was completed as early as in 1908. Can it be said that because that investigation raised some hopes among the people some harm ensued and so investigation of further schemes is to be postponed? We know

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what will be the result of investigation not being carried out now. If money is available in future, even schemes which are feasible and which may be remunerative from the point of view of the Government, will not be taken up simply because investigation has not been carried out. Therefore, the work of investigation should be carried on continuously. Now, what are the factors which go to make the investigation of an irrigation scheme complete? It is the quantity of inflow of water and the physical features of the terrain that determine the feasibility of an irrigation project. And when work on an investigated scheme is taken up later on, what will be required is only a revision of the cost. So, in spite of what the Government have said, even if a scheme was investigated some years ago, it will have to be revised now only with reference to the cost. That is the only thing to be considered. It is rather unfortunate that, in spite of the determination of the Government to carry through the irrigation schemes begun some years ago, such a statement as that should have been made on the floor of this House. I hope that the Cabinet will give their earnest consideration to this aspect of the subject.

“ The second point to which I have to take exception, is this. There may be many irrigation schemes under the contemplation of the Government. If a comparative study is made of them with regard to the net return for the money invested in them and their food value, most of the schemes may not be remunerative from the revenue yielding point of view of the Government. On that score, we should not leave out of consideration the relief to be afforded to the famine-affected areas in Rayalaseema. If only that consideration of comparative net return should weigh with the Government, the chances of any more schemes being taken up in Rayalaseema are very remote.

“ Sir, it has been said by many hon. Members from both sides of the House that unless something is done permanently to remove the famine conditions in the country, there is likely to be great distress always among the people. We know in our country the majority of the people depend upon agriculture for their livelihood and agriculture depends mainly on how we are going to provide water for irrigation. Unless all the schemes that are found feasible are taken up immediately, the chances of this country being able to produce enough food are not bright. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to revise their ideas with regard to irrigation schemes.

“ One difficulty confronting the Government in the matter of provision of irrigation facilities is naturally the question of cost. From my point of view, not even one per cent of the irrigation schemes, that have been investigated, can really be called unremunerative or unproductive. It is a pity that the same idea about the cost of a scheme which the British Government had, prevails now. The British Government was a capitalist Government. So, they were having that idea. But now we are living, not in a Capitalist State, but in a Welfare State. So, the only criterion now for taking up any scheme is the welfare of the people in terms of the additional wealth that will be produced. So long as

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the Hon. Minister for Public Works is satisfied that any scheme, which is contemplated, will pay the interest on the capital that is invested and the maintenance charges, he ought to advise the Cabinet to take up that scheme. Then it is for the Hon. the Finance Minister to find funds for implementing that scheme. Judging from that point of view, many of the schemes which are now considered unproductive or unremunerative can usefully be taken up. Money can and ought to be found by various means. Simply because the people of a particular area cannot afford to pay for the scheme, it cannot be dubbed as unremunerative. It is a very bad policy which I cannot support.

"Lastly, may I say a few words about one of the biggest projects in our country, namely, Krishna-Pennar Project, which has given rise to some controversy? Speaking on the floor of this House, sometime ago, I said that if water was available, it could be taken to the southern areas, which may be farther than other places. So long as the needs of that part of the country which is nearer, are not satisfied, it is not fair to take the water to far off places. I was one of those who were championing the cause of the Krishna-Pennar Project. If the Krishna-Pennar Scheme, as now modified by the Government, is implemented, by building both the dams, I think the needs of the country having prior claim will be met only to some extent.

"As regards the Nandikonda Scheme, I believe it is feasible and remunerative and it will probably satisfy a larger portion of the population of our State. My hope is that the Planning Commission will recommend this Nandikonda Scheme along with Siddeswaram, inclusive of Gandikota."

* SRI A. VENKATRAMARAJU :—“అవ్వతా, ఇప్పుడు మన ప్రభుత్వం వారు తీసుకొనివచ్చినటువంటి ఇరిగేషన్ అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమంలో విమాత్రంకూడా సమగ్రంగాలేదని నేను అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా గోదావరి డెల్టాకు సంబంధించినంతవరకూ గత ఎనిమిది సంవత్సరములనుంచి భవిష్యం ఆనకట్ట క్రింద ప్రతి సంవత్సరంకూడా ఇనుకమేట వేసుకుపోవటంచేత ఇంజనీరింగు డిపార్టుమెంటువారు estimates ద్వారా అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి నీటి నిలువశక్తి తగ్గిపోతుందని చెప్పుతూ ఉన్నారు. అయితే ఈ రోజున గా॥ P.W.D. మంత్రిగారు ఈ భవిష్యం, రాతి మండి, గోదావరి సమస్యలు ఎందుకు వర్షకుతీసుకొని రాలేదని అడుగుతున్నాను. అసలు యీ ఆనకట్టవద్ద యీ నీటి నిలువ శక్తి తగ్గిపోయినట్లయితే, రెండవవంటికు నీరువుండదు. అందువలన యీ నీటిమట్టును సరిగావుండుటకు P.W.D. వారు తగు శ్రద్ధలీ కుకోవాలని చెప్పుతూఉన్నారు. ఈ సమస్య పరిష్కారానికి యీమధ్య ఇంజనీరింగు డిపార్టుమెంటువారు ఇప్పుడు ప్రస్తుతంవంటి ఈ మైనరు రివేర్సు విషయం లో ఆనకట్ట 18 అడుగుల నేక 20 అడుగుల ఎత్తుకు పెంచవలెనని సూచించినట్లు తెలుస్తూవుంది. ఈ రివేర్సు పెటనే చేయించకపోయినట్లయితే మరల గోదావరికి నీరువచ్చునప్పుడు నీరు నిలుపుచేయగట్లయితే చాలా ప్రమాదం సంభవిస్తుంది గనుక మంత్రిగారు యీ విషయముల గుర్తుకుకొనసుని కోరుతున్నాను. గత సంవత్సరం యీ విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారి దృష్టికి తీసుకొనివచ్చారు. అయినప్పటికీనీ యీ విషయము యీ బడ్జెటులో రాకపోవడం చాలా ఆశ్చర్యకరంగావున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ రిజిస్ట్రారు రివేరు విషయంలో కొన్ని plans and estimates కూడ తయారు

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అయితప్ప పని అన్నారు. ముఖ్యంగా పాలేరు రిజర్వాయరువల్ల పెద్దాపురం, తుని, పిఠాపురం తాలూకాలకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు రమారమి ఒక లక్ష ఎకరాలు సాగుఅయ్యే పరిస్థితులు వున్నవి. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గమనించవలసియ్యున్నది. అంతేకాకుండా చాలా సంతకృతాలనుంచికూడా యీ తూర్పుగోదావరి, పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలలో అహారోత్పత్తి అధికముగావుండు జిల్లాలు. గనుక, వివిధ ప్రాంతములూ పంట స్వయంసమృద్ధిగావుండుకో ఆక్కడ రెండవపంటపూనివేసి నీటి సప్లయ తక్కువైనవారికి వదులుచుండేవారు. అందువల్ల యీ అహారసమస్యకొరకు రెండవ పంట ఒక జిల్లాలో పెట్టిననూ, ఇంకొక జిల్లాలో వదలుకోవలసివుంటుంది. యీ ఆనకట్ట పనినిఎప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వంవారు పూర్తిచేస్తారా అని ప్రజలు నిరీక్షిస్తున్నారు. మూడు సంతకృతాలుగా ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టిలోవున్న ఈ ఆనకట్ట పని ప్రభుత్వంవారు త్వరలో పూర్తిచేస్తే తూర్పు, పశ్చిమ డెల్టా ప్రాంతాలకు నీరు సప్లయకాగలదు. అహార సమస్యకూడా పూర్తిగా పరిష్కారంకాగలదు. అటువంటిది ఇంతవరకు పవిత్రమైనవర్య తినుకొనకపోవడంవల్ల ప్రజలు చాలా ఆందోళనపెందియున్నారు. యీ సమస్యను ప్రభుత్వంవారు త్వరలో చర్యతిసుకొందురని నేను విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. అయితే ఇదే సందర్భములో ముఖ్యంగా మన అధికమంత్రిగారు ఎక్కువ పన్ను వేస్తామని అంటున్నారు. ఎక్కువపన్నులుమాత్రం వేస్తామంటారేగాని ప్రజలకు వ్యవసాయాధివృద్ధికి అవసరమైన సౌకర్యాలు విమియూచేయక కాలయాపనచేస్తూవుంటే ఈ అహార సమస్య ఎక్కువీరగలదో ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆలోచించవలసియ్యున్నది. ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలకష్టాలను మాత్రం గమనించినట్లు కనుపించదు. ఈ గోదావరి ఆనకట్టకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు ఒక స్వల్పమైనటువంటి, నిర్దిష్టమైనటువంటి కార్యక్రమాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు తినుకొనవలసివుంటుంది. ముఖ్యంగా యీ ధవిశేశ్వరం ఆనకట్ట స్త్రీకుమెంటునే తినుకొనవలసివుంటుందని మనవిచేయదాస్తాను. అయితే ఈ సందర్భములో యీ రోజున ముఖ్యంగా యీ సమావేశంలో చర్చకువచ్చినటువంటి ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయంలో రామపాదనాగర్ ప్రాజెక్టు విషయంలోకూడా ప్రజల అభిప్రాయాలు ఇదివరకే వెల్లడి అయియున్నవి. అయితే ముఖ్యంగా కృష్ణా, గోదావరి ఈ రెండు నదులు ఆంధ్రదేశంలో వ్యవసాయాధివృద్ధికిగాను చాలా ఉపయోగకరమైన నదులై యున్నవి. మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రస్తుతము రాయలసీమ కరువునివారణ క్రింద లక్షలకోటి డబ్బు వ్యయముచేస్తున్నారు. ఆంధ్రులు ఈ రోజున ఆంధ్రదేశం అంతయును సువిశ్రింపాండటానికి రామపాదనాగర్ ప్రాజెక్టుకొరకు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని వొత్తిడిచేయుచున్నారు. రాయలసీమకు చాలావరకు వ్యవసాయించేందుకు నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టు కావాలని వొత్తిడిచేస్తున్నారు. ఎక్కువసంతకృతాలుగా యీ నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణంకొరకు నిరీక్షిస్తున్నప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు కాలయాపన చేస్తున్నారు. ఆ ప్రాజెక్టు యిప్పటికీ నిర్మించియున్నట్లయితే, రాయలసీమకు కరువు వచ్చివుండేదికాదు. ప్రజలు రామపాదనాగర్ ప్రాజెక్టు విషయంలో అనేక అభిప్రాయాలు యిచ్చియున్నారు. ఈ రామపాదనాగర్ ప్రాజెక్టు ఎట్లున్నను, యీ నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టు త్వరలో నిర్మించవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాను. అయితే రామపాదనాగర్ విషయంలో నాకెట్టి అభిప్రాయభేదాలులేవు. సుమారు పది సంతకృతాలుగా యీ రాయలసీమ ప్రాజెక్టుల నిర్మాణసమస్య ప్రజలలో ఆందోళన కలిగియున్నది. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టులు త్వరలో నిర్మించినట్లయితే అహారసమస్య పరిష్కరింపబడగలదు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వమువారు తగు శ్రద్ధ తిసుకొని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని వొత్తిడిచేసి ఈ ప్రాజెక్టుసమస్య పూర్తిచేయదురని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు ముఖ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ ధవిశేశ్వరం ఆనకట్ట త్వరలో రిపేరుచేయించి కట్ట ఎత్తువేయించినట్లయితే ఎక్కువనీరును నిలువచేయటకు సాధ్యమవుతుంది. ఈ నీటికో

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యిప్పుడు యింకా బంజరుగావున్న భూములు సాగుకులీనుకు రావడమేగాక యిప్పుడు సాగులోయన్న పల్లి ప్రభుత్వంలో తూర్పు గోదావరి, కృష్ణా గోదావరి జిల్లాల్లో రెండవవంటి లీనుకు రావచ్చును. ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ జిల్లాల రైతాంగమునకు చాలా మేలుచేసిన వాగుమరు. సింపు పరింపు కంటి పంపించవచ్చును. అహిరోష్ఠి వృద్ధి చేయవీలగును. కనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ విషయమై తగు శ్రద్ధ వహించ గలందుకు కోరుచున్నాను.”

* JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, in an agricultural country like ours, the importance and indispensability of a net work of useful irrigation projects can never be over-emphasised. During the foreign rule, this important problem was neglected. Though public revenue and public funds were utilized in various other directions, in keeping a huge army to keep this country in bondage for instance, the question of irrigation schemes and agricultural projects was criminally neglected by our rulers. During the past few years, several projects have been planned and taken up for execution. Even now, we are not free from the charge that we are slow in conceiving, slow in planning and slow in execution with reference to these schemes. It has to be said to the credit of the previous Minister, who was in charge of Irrigation and Electricity—I mean my esteemed friend Sri Bhaktavatsalam—that many schemes were taken up during his time. During his Ministership, he showed unique zeal, energy, enthusiasm and skill in pushing through a number of useful schemes. In this matter, he showed unique interest and a missionary spirit.

“ I now join in the chorus of protests made by hon. Members from Malabar about the neglect shown to the district of Malabar in the matter of irrigation projects. It was only in the past decade that some attention was sought to be paid to that much-neglected district. In all departments of life where public amenities are expected to be enjoyed by the citizens, that district has been criminally neglected. During the time of the foreign rule, that district was shown some special consideration. That was only in the matter of locating a British regiment at Malapuram for suppressing one important section of the population—I mean the Moplas. Much to the disgrace of the British rule, crores of rupees were wasted on keeping up such an army. That was the special consideration that was shown to that district. In the matter of irrigation and electricity schemes and other important necessities of civilized existence, Malabar was neglected more than any other district in this State.

“ I am, however, grateful to the Government for their assurance regarding the Malampuzha Project. They have assured us that we need not be worried about that scheme and that the scheme is likely to be pushed through with vigour and enthusiasm and completed almost within the period fixed for the completion of that scheme. One of my hon. Friends belonging to the Muslim League Party, while speaking on this Demand referred to certain irrigation schemes like the Kanhirapuzha and Mangolam schemes, that should be taken up for the Malabar district. The earlier those

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projects and schemes are taken up, the better it will be for everybody. If this is done, the problem of food shortage and the anxiety which Malabar causes in the minds of the rulers will to a very great extent be removed.

"In this connexion, I wish to point out the necessity for taking up a minor irrigation scheme relating to a part of Ernad taluk in South Malabar. One of the objects of our cut motion is to point out the need for Government to deepen the Benchali thodu near Tiruvangadi and to put up a temporary bund every year, if no permanent bund is feasible and possible, for preventing the influx of salt water into the paddy fields, which the people are cultivating. Now, the people are making some collections and putting up temporary bunds without any help from the Government. If no permanent scheme for preventing the in-rush of salt water can be immediately put into execution, at least temporary bunds should be put up every year without compelling the ryots to collect the money to put up such bunds themselves. As I said, there is need for deepening this canal, about which many representations have been made in the past, without any results.

"Sir, the needs of the Malabar district in the matter of irrigation schemes have been elaborately dealt with by some of my hon. colleagues. Except mentioning one or two things about the constituency in South Malabar in which I am interested, I have nothing more to say. I may, in this connection, point out the usefulness of exploring the possibility of having hydro-electric schemes attached to some of these irrigation schemes that we are having in Malabar. In the Kanjirappuzha scheme, according to the layman, there are vast possibilities of having a hydro-electric scheme. As a matter of fact, our country is very unfortunate in this respect, viz., having hydro-electric schemes attached to irrigation projects. In other countries, attempts have been made in recent years in this direction and great success has been achieved by them. Even in countries which were considered to be backward, like Turkey, many hydro-electric schemes have been executed to the surprise of the entire World. The production in agriculture in those countries has been multiplied several-fold by these projects. We have to take a lesson from the experience of those countries. With zeal, enthusiasm and energy, we have to push through such schemes so that the irrigation projects of this country might prove to be a salvation in the matter of the economic prosperity of an agricultural country like ours."

* SRI K. BAPANNA DORA :— "అధ్యక్ష, ఈ ఇరిగేషన్ డిమాండ్ పై చర్చ జరుపుతున్న సందర్భంలో నా నియోజక వర్గంలో చేయవలసిన శునకగురించి కొద్దిగా చెప్పదలచుకొన్నాను. నా నియోజకవర్గం తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలోని భద్రావలం. ఈ నియోజకవర్గంలోని ప్రాంతం విజన్సీ ప్రాంతం. ఇంత విస్తీర్ణం గల నియోజకవర్గం యీ రాష్ట్రంలో మరొకటి లేదనుకుంటాను. నా నియోజకవర్గానికి ఉత్తరాన సెంట్రల్ ప్రావిన్సెస్, పశ్చిమాన హైదరాబాద్ సరిహద్దు, తూర్పున విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా, దక్షిణాన తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలోని మిగతా తాలూకాలు ఉన్నాయి. నా నియోజకవర్గంలో నివసించే ప్రజలు ఆమాయకులైన రిజర్వు ప్రైవ్యువారు. ఈ ప్రాంతంలో బ్రిటిష్ గవర్నమెంటువారు కాని, ఇండియన్ గవర్నమెంటువారు కాని యిరిగేషన్

[Sri K. Bapanna Dora]

[14th July 1952]

వక్షపనలు చేయుటలో ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనలేదు. ఈ విజెస్సీ చాలా వెనుకబడి భుక్తి ప్రాంతం. ఈ సంవత్సరం బడ్జెట్ లో మా ప్రాంతానికి 77,500 రూపాయలు శాంక్షన్ చేశారు. 1950-51 వ సంవత్సరంలో 1 లక్షకు పైగాను, 1951-52 వ సంవత్సరంలో 94 వేలకు పైగాను శాంక్షన్ చేశారు. ఆయెటికా యేడు శాంక్షన్ చేసిన మొత్తాన్ని యీ విధంగా తగ్గించవద్దని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతంనుంచే ఎక్కువ నదులు, వాగులు ప్రవహిస్తున్నాయి. అయినప్పటికీ ఈ జలాధారాలపై రిజర్వాయరులు కట్టి విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతాన్ని అభివృద్ధి పరచటానికి ఏ విధమైన యిటువంటి కార్యక్రమం అమలుజరుగుబడలేదు. యెల్లవరం తాలూకాలో 110 నెట్రో గ్రామాలు ఉన్నాయి. ఈ గ్రామాలలో అనేక మైన యిటువంటి చెరువులున్నాయి. ఈ చెరువుల మరమ్మత్తు మొదలైన పనులు మేసర్ ఇరిగేషన్ డిపార్టుమెంటు వారి ఆజ్ఞానుసారీ క్రింద జరుగుబడవలసివుంది. ఈ పనులను చూచే అధికారులు విజెస్సీ అభివృద్ధిపట్టి తగినంత శ్రద్ధ చూపుటలేదు. కంట్రాక్టరు చేసిన పనులు యేవిధంగా ఉన్నాయో గమనించకుండా డిప్యూటీ తహసీల్దార్ బిల్లింగును ప్యాస్ చేస్తున్నారు. మేము యెన్సి సార్లు కంట్రాక్టర్ల సరిగా పనిచేయుట లేదని చెప్పుకొనినా, మా మాట ఎవరూ ఆలకించుటలేదు. ఈ మేసర్ ఇరిగేషన్ వారి ఆజ్ఞానుసారించి ఈ చెరువుల మరమ్మత్తు పనులను తప్పించి, P.W.D. వారే ఆ పనులను చేయించేట్లు చూడవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. సదరు కంట్రాక్టులు విజెస్సీ ప్రజలకేయించి వారినిమాడ అభివృద్ధికి తీసుకొనిరావలయును.

“ అనేక మహానదులు, ఉపనదులు, యేరులు విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతంగుండా ప్రవహిస్తూ వస్తున్నాయి. కాని, ఏటి నీరువల్ల విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతం యేవిధంగానూ అభివృద్ధి పొందుటలేదు. విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో కురిసిన వర్షపు నీరింతా యీ నదులద్వారా క్రిందకు పోతోంది. యేకోడ్డిగావ్ పల్లపు ప్రాంతాలవారు యీనీటిని ఉపయోగించుకుంటున్నారు. మిగతా నీరింతా సముద్రంలో కలిసిపోతోంది. గోదావరి మహానది, శబరి, పాములేరు మొదలైనవన్నీ విజెస్సీనుంచే వస్తున్నాయి. ఏటిపైన అనకట్టులకట్టి నట్లయితే విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతాన్నే గాక పల్లపు తాలూకాలలోగూడా సశ్రేష్ఠ్యములంగా చేయవచ్చు. విజెస్సీ ద్వారా ప్రవహించే చిన్న చిరులపై కొద్ది మొత్తాలతో ఆనకట్టలు నిర్మించినట్లయితే అక్కడ భుక్తి పెద్ద పెద్ద చెరువులను సమృద్ధిగా నీరు సప్లయిచేయవచ్చు. విజెస్సీ అభివృద్ధికిగాను, విజెస్సీ డెవలప్ మెంటు అఫీసర్ గారైన మాయప్పన్ గారు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి సూచించిన అభివృద్ధి పథకములను అమలుపరచగోరాను. అయిన మా ప్రాంతాలలో ఏ ఏ ప్రాజెక్టులు నిర్మించవలెనో అనేవిషయమై ఒక మెమోరాండంను పంపించినట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. వారి మెమోరాండం ప్రకారంగా శబరి నదిపై ప్రాజెక్టులు నిర్మించినట్లయితే, నూగూరు, భద్రాచలం మొదలైన విజెస్సీ తాలూకాలలో చాలాభాగం సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావచ్చు. అదే విధంగా పాటి కొండలద్వారా ప్రవహించుచున్న పాములేటిపై ఆనకట్ట కట్టినచో చోడవరం తాలూకాలో కొంతభాగం సాగుచేయవచ్చు. ఇక్కడ బురద కాల్వ అను పెద్దకాల్వ ఒకటి ఎల్లవరం తాలూకానుండి వస్తున్నది. దానిపై కట్ట కట్టినట్లయితే రెండు విధాలుగా ఉపయోగమున్నది. సదరు కట్ట ఎల్లవరం తాలూకా పీడతహాడి ఫిర్కా సూరంపాలెం గ్రామం వద్దనున్న జల్లేడికొండ, గడ్డికొండ అను రెండు కొండలకు 6 ఫర్లాంగులదూరం గట్టుపోసినట్లయితే విజెస్సీలో కొంతభాగం, plains లో కొంత భాగం సాగులోనికి తీసుకరాగలం. ఈ కట్టవల్ల యిదివరకు వరద, యిసుక మొదలైన వాటితో ముంచివేయబడుచున్న పల్లపు ప్రదేశాలలోని భూమిని కాపాడుటే రాక కొంత మెరకభూమినికూడ సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావచ్చు. కాలువలో అద

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[Sri K. Bapanna Dora]

సంగ ప్రవహించే నీటిని బూరుగుపూడి నియోజకవర్గంలో తొలి గడ్డ అనేచోట 3, 4 వేల ఎకరములు కల్ల పు భూమిని నీటిముంపు వారినుండి తప్పించి సక్రమంగా సాగుచేయ వచ్చు. ఇప్పుడు బురదకాల్వపై ఆనకట్టలేని కారణంచేత వరాకాలంలో పాచ్చు నీరు ప్రవహించి తొలిగడ్డ వద్దలైన కల్ల పు భూమి మునిగిపోయి పంట పాడైపోతోంది. ఈ ములక తగ్గించుటకు బురదకాల్వపైన సూరంపాలెంవద్ద గట్టుకట్టడం అత్యవసరం. దీనిపై యెన్నో బాధలున్నాయి. మొత్తం 10, 15 వేల ఎకరాలు సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావచ్చు.

“ఇంతవరకు మా ప్రాంతాలనుంచి యీ శాసన సభలో ప్రజాప్రతినిధి లేక పోవడంవల్ల విజన్సీ అభివృద్ధిపొందుటలేదు. ఇకనైనా ప్రభుత్వంవారు విజన్సీ ప్రాంతాలపట్ల తగినంత శ్రద్ధదూచుతారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. ఈ సంవత్సరం 75 వేల రూపాయలకాకుండా లక్ష రూపాయలకు పైగా ఖర్చుచేయవలసని కోరుచున్నాను. 10, 15 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేసిపట్టుకొనే ఎక్కో వేల ఎకరాల భూమి సాగు లోనికి లేవచ్చు. యిరిగేషన్ వసుల విషయంలో పాచ్చు శ్రద్ధ చూడక పోయినట్లు యితే అదిబూడా రాయలసీమవలె ట్రామానికి గురికావలసి వస్తుందని భయపడుచున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు జరుపదలనుకొన్న కొద్దిపాటి వస్తులైనా సరిగా అమలు జరగాలంటే వాటిని మైసర్ ఇరిగేషన్ డిపార్టుమెంటు వారినుంచి తొలగించి P.W.D. వారి ఆజ్ఞాపైకి తీసికొని వలసిన పనులను చేయవలసని కోరుచున్నాను. మైసర్ యిరిగేషన్ వసుల విషయంలో డెప్యూటీ తహసిల్దార్ మొదలైన తెలివైన అధికారులు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనటం లేదు. కంట్రాక్టర్లు సంవత్సరం చివర తొందర తొందరగా యీ పనులు చేయిస్తున్నారు. కంట్రాక్టర్లు అరడుగు తవ్వించాలో అడుగు తవ్వించాలో చూచేవారే వ్యయం కనిపించటంలేదు. తహసిల్దార్లుగారు అఫీసులో కూర్చునే షేక్ మెజిర్ మెంటో చేసి నట్లు ప్రాస్తున్నారు. ఏమీ కురిసిన తర్వాత కంట్రాక్టర్లు చేసిన కనంతా వ్యభా అయిపోతోంది. కాబట్టి విజన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలోని పనులు మైసర్ ఇరిగేషన్ శాఖ వారి నుంచి తప్పించి P.W.D. శాఖవారికి ఇవ్వవలసని మరల ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేయ చున్నాను.”

* SRI N. V. RAMA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, much delay is caused in completing irrigation schemes. They are not being completed in the prescribed period. The Government say that they are going to complete certain schemes in certain districts in the five years mentioned in the Five Year Plan. But most of the schemes are not completed during the prescribed period. The Government should pay more attention to this question, viz., of completing the irrigation schemes in the prescribed period.

3-30
P.m.

“With regard to irrigation schemes, the famine areas should be given preference over other areas. There are areas similar to the famine areas of Rayalaseema in other districts. These areas also should be given priority regarding irrigation schemes. Regarding my constituency I want to say one word. Mine is the Burugupudy constituency in the Rajahmundry taluk of East Godavari district. Generally, the whole constituency is an upland area and there is some wet cultivation under some small tanks here and there. The holy river, Godavari, flows on the western side of my constituency but the lands of the ryots in my constituency are not benefited by the waters of the Godavari. The lands are cultivated with all kinds of dry crops which are dependent mainly on uncertain, unknown and precarious supply of rain water. This

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year, there were no rains in my district. The whole area in my constituency looks like the famine area of Rayalaseema. All dry crops like Budama paddy crops and others have dried away as there are no rains. People in my constituency are agitating for Torrigedda pumping scheme for many years. This is intended for providing irrigation facilities for the lands situated in more than 26 villages in my constituency. The gross area covered by these lands is about 35,000 acres. Excluding village-sites, cart-tracks and lands irrigated by small tanks, a net minimum area of 15,000 acres is sought to be irrigated by the scheme. Given the requisite water-supply and irrigation facilities these lands are capable of wet cultivation, yielding comparatively better kinds of paddy than the delta crop and the yield is estimated at the irreducible minimum of 6,000 tons. The scheme contemplates construction of a reservoir just above Purushothapatnam village opposite to Polavaram situated on the left bank of the Godavari river which will be the source of supply. There is also a natural reservoir called Ramarapu Ava measuring about 2 square miles and about 20 feet deep and it will be used for storing pumped water and drawing through two proposed channels. The head-works will consist of a pumping house to accommodate four sets of electric motors of 200 h.p.

" In the year 1943, a preliminary report on this scheme was prepared for an approximate cost of Rs. 1,30,000. But this proposal was turned down by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in his Memorandum No. 4093-37 (E.P.), dated 10th August 1943. This scheme was again taken up in 1948 and a preliminary report was sent for an approximate cost of 12 lakhs of rupees which was also ordered to be dropped by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in his Memoandum No. 2567-49/C.E.P., dated 16th June 1949. The scheme was again ordered to be taken up during the fag end of the year 1950 in letter No. 6646-50/C.I., dated 28th November 1950, by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. A preliminary report by the Superintending Engineer was sent providing for cultivation of 15,000 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. But the detailed investigation of the scheme has not been taken up so far for want of appropriate orders from the authorities.

" Even a cursory perusal of the preliminary report on the scheme makes it abundantly clear that the scheme is a feasible and practicable one calculated to benefit the densely populated area. The scheme, if it materializes, will render the whole area not only self-sufficient but a large surplus will be available for the neighbouring deficit areas. It is also significant to note that the ayacut now proposed under the scheme comes within the irrigable area of Ramapadasagar project, and in case, the latter project were to be implemented, the pumping sets can be transferred elsewhere for similar schemes, for which there will be plenty of scope in the years to come, when cheap electrical energy will be available in the country. This scheme will not only cater to our needs in the present state of acute food scarcity but also create useful load

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for the new Machkund Electricity scheme. So I request the Government to provide funds for the implementation of this Torrigedda pumping scheme as early as possible and give incentive to the rural people of my constituency to help the Grow More Food campaign.

"I also request the Government to provide funds for the irrigation schemes of the other upland taluks of Peddapuram, Pithapuram and Tuni in the East Godavari district.

"Regarding the Agency area of my district, I fully agree with the views expressed by the hon. Member, Mr. K. Bapanna Dora and I request the Government to implement his suggestions as early as possible and help the most neglected people of the Agency area."

* SRI P. SANGAM NAIDU :— "అధ్యక్ష, ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రవేశపెట్టిన ఈ బడ్జెటు డిమాండును నేను పూర్తిగా బలపరుస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయములో నేను ప్రభుత్వమువారికి ఒక మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. మా శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలు రెండున్నా వేనుకలదిన జిల్లాలు అయియున్నవి. ఈ రెండు జిల్లాలలో భుస్తిటువంటి మైసరు ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీముల విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఏమియూ పర్యవేక్షించినారు. మా శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో మంజీర, సువర్ణముఖి, నాగావర్తి, వేగావతి, బావూడ మున్నగు జీవనదులున్నవి. ఈ జీవనదుల నీటిని వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికిగాను ఉపయోగించుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఎన్నికైన మైన ప్రాజెక్టును తలపెట్టినట్లు ఈ బడ్జెటులో కనపించలేదు. అంతేకాకుండా జమీందారీలు abolish అయిన తర్వాత తోటపల్లి project కింద మొదటి పంటకుగాను ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఎక్కువ నీటి పారుదలను శాంక్ష చేయించారు. గత సంవత్సరం ఆయిదువేల ఎకరాలకు నీరు శాంక్ష చేసి సప్లైకిస్తే నదిలో నీరు సమృద్ధిగా భుస్తి పుడు P.W.D. వారు నీరు సరిగా సప్లయి రానివ్వలేదు. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించి సరియైన instructions P.W.D. వారికి అందజేయగలండులకు మంత్రీగారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ విషయములో పంట వేయరుకుచాలా ఇబ్బందికలిగినది. ఈ జిల్లాలో (1) తోటపల్లి రైలు బ్యాంకుకాలున, (2) కోనెగడ్డ ఆనకట్ట, (3) రేవాడగడ్డ ఈమూడు ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీముల విషయములో ప్రభుత్వమువారికిని, P.W.D. వారికిని సంప్రతింపులు జరిగినవి. ఈ 1952-53 వ సం॥ బడ్జెటులో ఈ స్కీములు శాంక్ష చేయగలండులకు ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా పాలకొండ తాలూకాలో కొన్ని గ్రామాలలో low level channels కలవు. ఈ ఛానల్స్ క్రింద జమీందారీ ఖాములు నుమారు నలభై వేల ఎకరాలకుపైగా ఆయకట్టు భుస్తిది. ఈ ఛానల్స్ మరమ్మత్తు లేక పూర్తిగా పాడై వ్యవసాయమునకు ఉపయోగకరముగా లేవు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు మా జిల్లాకు ఒక ఇరిగేషన్ committee శాంక్ష చేయగలండులకు కోరుచున్నాను. అదియునుగాక ఇంతవరకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ పాతకాలువలక్రింద భుండ్లువంటి ఖాములు అన్నిటికి కూడా రెండవ పంటకు సాగుకు వీలకాగలండులకు ఈ కాలువలు మరమ్మత్తు చేయించగలండులకు ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ స్కీము ప్రస్తుతపు 1952-53 వ సంవత్సరపు బడ్జెటులో శాంక్ష చేయించి, అమలులో పెట్టగలండులకు ప్రభుత్వమువారిని వినియోగించుముగా కోరుతున్నాను."

* SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :— "Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the cut motion. I beg to point out that the Budget of a Welfare State should be so framed as to look after

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the interests of the poor and the needy. We all know that the well-to-do can look after themselves. The attention of a Welfare State should be concentrated on the backward and undeveloped areas rather than on fertile and developed areas. It will be noted that this principle has not been applied by the Government in choosing the places where the community projects have to be worked. Only, places which are comparatively advanced and developed have been chosen to work out the community projects. This is regrettable.

“ Now coming to my constituency, Jayangondan in Udaiyarpalayam taluk of Tiruchirappalli district, the irrigation and other facilities available for that place are very deplorable. About a thousand years ago this place ought to have been very fertile and self-sufficient, because in those days Rajendrachola founded his headquarters in this area and the place was named, in commemoration of his conquest of countries up to the Ganges, as Gangaikondacholapuram. This place which was a big city then, is now only a village and it is a place of pilgrimage even now. There is also a big temple in that place, one of the biggest in Tamilnad. The king of that period ought to have chosen this place for his headquarters because of its fertility and other irrigation facilities. Even now there are signs to indicate that big tanks ought to have existed then. Now they are all dilapidated and this place is very backward.

“ In this connexion, I think it would not be out of place to refer to the scarcity of drinking water in this taluk. The whole taluk is just like a plateau. Even if one digs a well up to 50 or 60 feet one cannot find water. The only course open to the people to find drinking water is to store up rain water. Therefore if normal rains should fail, the people will be put to very great difficulty. It has been their bitter experience these past four years that they were not able to get even drinking water as normal rains failed. Again there is danger in drinking the stored up water in the tanks. The soil in almost all the villages is reddish and easily soluble and the water has a density of 1.5 to 2.0. Therefore, if people take this water, they become victims to a disease called guineaworm. Modern medical science has not found a cure for this disease and people in these villages, poor landless labourers and peasants, are suffering from this disease for about two to three months at a time. Normally one can find in villages, 20 to 30 per cent of the people suffering from this disease. This is the result of want of good drinking water. Even in taluk centres like Jayangondan where there is a high school as well as taluk offices, people suffer from want of drinking water. They have to go 2 to 3 miles away from the town to get drinking water. Due to the failure of the monsoon people are purchasing drinking water at the rate of an anna or two a pot. This is the condition prevailing in a taluk centre like Jayangondan. Again there is another big village, Ponparappa where there is a full fledged high school. Last year the condition was so acute that teachers posted to the school did not join and the teachers and students were about to leave the place and the school was on the point of being closed

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down. This was mainly due to want of drinking water. At that critical time the President of the District Board came to the rescue. He supplied about two to three water lorries. The lorries brought water from a village 5 miles off and supplied it to the teachers and students. Many important villages in this tract are in the same condition. I am referring to all this because, if some major irrigation schemes are undertaken in this part of the district, this problem could be solved. Already people in this taluk have preferred mahazars to Government to sanction at least one major irrigation scheme for this place. They want to divert the waters of the Ayyar river which is taking its source in Kolli hills, to this Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk. If this is done it will be of great help to them. It will supply them water for irrigation and also for drinking.

"Now, Sir, coming to the minor irrigation projects, there are, I think, three schemes which have already been investigated by the Government and estimates are ready. The schemes are: The Pullambadi canal scheme, The Kulunur tank scheme and the Soripurathan tank scheme. I request Government to take up these and other tank improvement schemes.

"One word more before I finish. Regarding the Krishna-Pennar project, my Andhra friends and gentlemen are taking rather a narrow view that the waters of Krishna should not be brought to Tamilnad, to South Arcot and other districts. I submit that South Arcot, North Arcot and Chittoor through which this Krishna water is to be made to flow are very dry tracts and if Krishna-Pennar water is brought to these places, it will be of very great benefit to Tamilnad."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Mr. Ari Gowder will now speak."

SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was not inclined to speak on this Demand. I thought I would be called upon to speak on Demand IX. However, having been called by the Hon. Speaker, I would like to say a few words on this Demand . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Member is not willing to speak on this Demand, I will call some other hon. Member to speak. The hon. Member Mr. Rami Reddi may speak now."

SRI A. RAMI REDDI:—"అధ్యక్షా, ఇరిగేషన్ పద్ధతులు బలపరచే ముందు ఆంధ్రదేశములోని ప్రజలు ఇరిగేషన్ ప్లాన్లు లేని కారణముచేత పడుచున్న కొన్ని ఇబ్బందులను గురించి చెప్పవలయుచున్నాను. గవర్నమెంటువానికి కొన్ని సహాయము చేయవలయుచున్నాను. ఆంధ్రదేశములో ముఖ్యమైన రెండు మహానదులు కలవు. ఆ మహానదులు ఆంధ్రదేశములో కొన్ని వందలమైళ్ళ పొడవున ప్రవహించుచున్నవి. ఈ మహానదుల నీటిని సరీ టోయల్లోని ప్రజలు ఉపయోగించుకొనవలసిన ఎంతో కాలంనుంచి ఆశించుచున్నారు. ఈ నదులలోని నీటితో ఆ ప్లాన్ల ఘాతుకులను సాగులోనికి తెచ్చుట చాలా సులభము. ఇంతకాలంనుంచి కృష్ణా జిలాలను ఎప్పటికైనా ఉపయోగించుకొనగలము, ఎప్పటికైనా మా ఘాతుకు సత్యకామలం కాగలవు అని ఆశించుచున్నటువంటి కృష్ణా తీరవాసులు ఈ కృష్ణా-పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు పూర్తయినవల్ల

[Sri A. Rami Reddi]

[14th July, 1952]

చాలా భయపడుతున్నారు. కృష్ణా జిల్లాలను, కృష్ణా నది ప్రవహించుచున్న ప్రాంతాలకుగానుండా, వేరొక ప్రక్కకు తిప్పుదలచుకుంటే అంధ్రదేశములోని ప్రజలు అన్యథా భావిస్తారనే విషయాన్ని నేను మనవి చేయదలచుకొన్నాను. ఈ మధ్య కృష్ణా-వెన్నెర ప్రాజెక్టును ప్రభుత్వమువారు నిర్మించదలచుకొన్నట్లు చేయబడిన ప్రకటనలను దూచి చాలా ఆశ్చర్యపడ్డాను. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టుపట్ల కృష్ణానదికి ఇరు ప్రక్కల ఉన్న కృష్ణా, గుంటూరు, నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలు అభివృద్ధి చెందవు. ఎక్కడో దక్షిణాదిక ఉన్న జిల్లాల ఉపముగార్థం కృష్ణా నీటిని వందలాది మైళ్ళ క్రిందకు తీసుకొనిపోవడం అన్యాయమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కృష్ణానీటిని ఆ ప్రాంతీయ ప్రజల ఆవసరములను తీర్చిన తరువాత, ఆపై ప్రజలకు నష్టజెప్పి ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు తీసుకొనిపోవుట భర్తమని ప్రభుత్వము వారికి విన్నవిస్తున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా కృష్ణా తీరవాసులను నష్ట పరచే ప్రాజెక్టుకు నిర్మించడం సజబు కాదు. కృష్ణానదిపై ఏ అనకట్ట నిర్మించదలచినను కృష్ణా ప్రాంతీయుల అవసరాలను విస్తరించవద్దని, కృష్ణాతీర ఖాముల సాగుకుమించిన నీరు కృష్ణలో కనుక ఉన్నట్లయితే దానిని ఇతర ప్రాంతములకు తీసుకొనిపోవుటకు ఆంగ్లేయులకు ఎట్టి అభ్యంతరము ఉండదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇప్పటి కృష్ణా డెల్టా క్రింద ఉన్న ఖాములకు నీటిని సరఫరాచేసే విషయంలో రైతులు పడుచున్న ఇబ్బందులగురించివాడా ప్రభుత్వమువారి దృష్టికి లేదలచుకొన్నాను. కృష్ణా నదికి బెజవాడ వద్ద ఉన్న అనకట్టపట్ల ఇప్పడు కృష్ణా, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలలో కొంత భాగము సాగు చేయబడుతోంది. గుంటూరు జిల్లాలోని ఖాములకు నీటిని స్వల్పమే కాలువను కృష్ణా వెస్ట్ బాంక్ కెనాల్ అని అంటారు. గుంటూరు జిల్లాలోని కృష్ణా డెల్టాలో వరిపై రేకాకుండా వసువు పైరు కూడా ఉన్నదనే విషయం అందరికీ తెలిసి నటువంటిదే. వసువు వంటకు ఋతువుయొక్క చివరి రోజులలో నీరు సరిగా అందక పైరు చాలావరకు పాడైపోతున్నది. ఈ విషయమై రైతులు ఎన్ని సార్లు మొర పెట్టుకున్నప్పటికీ ఉద్యోగులు వినుటలేదు. అధికారులు ఈ విధంగా రైతుల ఇబ్బందులను గుర్తించకపోవడంవల్ల ఈ మధ్య ఆ నేక సుపత్యరాలుగా వసువు వంట పాడై పోతున్నది. నీరు సరిగా సరఫరాకావడంలేదని రైతులు ఎన్ని విధాల విన్నవించుకొనినా అధికారులు నదిలో నీరు తక్కువగావున్నది, నీరు ఇవ్వలేము అంటున్నారు. నీరు సముద్రంలోనికి అనవసరంగా పోతోందని చెప్పినా వారు వినరు. హెచ్చు నీటిని వ్యవసాయానికిగాను నిలువజేయవలసినదని చెప్పినను వారు ఏమీ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవడం లేదు. నదిలో నీరు ఉన్నది ఇవ్వమని కోరినా వారు నీరు లేదనే అంటారుగాని రైతులకు ఎటువంటి ఉపకారముచేయుటలేదు. ఇంజనీర్ల అభిప్రాయాన్ని ఎవ్వరూ కాదనలేదు. వారి అభిప్రాయము technical అభిప్రాయము కాబట్టి దానిని కాదనటానికి ఎవరికి తాహతులేదు. ఇంజనీర్లు రైతుల ఇబ్బందులను గమనించవలెనని వంటలు కాపాడవలసిన అవసరం వచ్చినపుడు వారు కొంత ఉదారంగా ఉండవలెనని ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఇంజనీర్లకు ఉత్తరువులు పంపగోరూను.

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“వసువు వంట అయిపోయిన తరువాత మా జిల్లాలో సాధారణంగా రెండవ వంటగా పెసరి, పిల్లి పెసరి మొదలైనవి వేస్తారు. వాటికికూడా సరిగా నీరు సరఫరాకాక చాలాచోట్ల రైతులు ఇబ్బందులుపడుతున్నారు. నదిలో నీరు సమృద్ధిగా ఉన్నప్పుడు దానిని నిలువచేయుటకు తగిన ప్రయత్నములు చేయక ఎంతో నీటిని సముద్రముపాలు చేయుటచేతనే రెండవ పైరు చాలా నష్టపడుతోందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కాలవలలో ప్రవహించే నీరుకూడా కొంత వృధాఅవుతోంది. ఇటువంటి వృధాను అరికట్టి పైరులకు తగినంత నీరు ఇప్పించే విధానము చేయవలెనని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

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“ఈ మధ్య మద్రాసు నియోజకవర్గంలోని కొన్ని గ్రామాలకు సమృద్ధిగా నీరు సప్లయి చేయవలసిన ఉద్దేశ్యంతో గవర్నమెంటువారు ఒక స్కీమును శాంకేచేసి ఉన్నారు. ఈ స్కీమును అమలుపరచినందువల్ల అక్కడ రెండు వంటలు పండించవచ్చు. వాటిలో ఒకటి లాంగ్ క్రాప్, రెండవది షార్ట్ క్రాప్. లాంగ్ క్రాప్ కు నీరు సవంబరు పదివరకే ఇస్తామని అంటున్నారు. దీనివల్ల వైరుకు చివరి రోజులలో సరిగా నీరు సప్లయికాక రైతులు చాలా నష్టాలుపడవలసి వస్తుంది. నీరు లేకపోవడంవల్ల వంట పండదు. జూన్ నెలనుంచే వైరుకు నీరు ఇవ్వవలసివుంది. జూన్ లో నీరు ఇస్తేనే కాని వంట పండదు. కాని అధికారులు నీటిని అగస్టు 15 వ తేదికి ఇస్తామంటున్నారు. అగస్టులో నీరు ఇచ్చి సవంబరులో కట్టివేస్తామంటే వంట ఏలా పండుతుందో వరి వైరు ముతుత్రను దీనికి ఎటువంటి సంబంధం ఉన్నదో నాకేమీ అర్థం కావడంలేదు.”

* SRI A. S. SUBBARAJ :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to heartily support the Demand under Irrigation. The Bodinayakanur constituency of Madurai district is a zamindari area. There are no perennial rivers and the people have to depend on monsoons which have become scanty nowadays. There are many tanks in my constituency which are useful for irrigation and which are not taken proper care of and the capacity of the tanks also is not sufficient to meet the irrigation needs of the area. There are other irrigation works in my constituency which can be taken up at a small expense and thousands of acres of fallow land can be easily brought under cultivation. There is the Chinnar irrigation scheme, which has already been brought to the notice of the Government, and if this is taken up, the deficit district of Madurai will become a surplus district. Moreover, Uthamapalayam taluk is contiguous to the Travancore-Cochin State, where many a river flows waste into the Arabian Sea. The waters of Kallar river can be easily diverted to Madurai district by moving the Central Government, and the food problem in that district solved once and for all. Thank you, Sir.”

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I proceed to reply to the various criticisms that have been made on this Demand, I should like to thank the hon. Members for their moderate criticism and for their not being vehement in pressing their claims. They have realized the seriousness of the situation and so, they have moderated their claims to a very great extent. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has mentioned two or three points. He said that, so far as the Krishna-Pennar project is concerned, the previous Government did not take into consideration the view of the Opposition Members and that they practically rode roughshod over the Opposition, as it were. I may submit, Sir, for the consideration of this House, that, whatever their policy might have been, this scheme as prepared by the Madras Government has been submitted to the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission, in its turn, has referred it to a technical committee. No decision will be taken till the technical committee gives its report. Yesterday, the Hon. Chief Minister intervening in this debate, gave an assurance that so far as this project is concerned, the Leader of the Opposition will be given

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all opportunities to discuss it in detail at the time, when the scheme is to be finalized and that should satisfy all the Members of this House.

"The Leader of the Opposition also said that the Vamsadhara scheme had been neglected by the previous Government, that the Vamsadhara scheme and the Lower Bhavani scheme, were taken up for consideration, that the Lower Bhavani scheme was certainly less productive and less remunerative than the Vamsadhara scheme and that on account of some partiality, the Lower Bhavani scheme was taken up whereas the Vamsadhara scheme was not taken up for execution."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I did not use the word 'partiality'."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister is not yielding."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"It is very good for the Hon. Minister to yield because there can be cordial exchanges. I did not use the word 'partiality'. I only said that one has progressed while the other is still in the stage of investigation."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"You can be very plain in saying that this Vamsadhara scheme has not been taken up for execution. Whatever it is, I want to take the House into confidence as to why the Vamsadhara scheme has not been taken up for execution. Sir, I wish to tell the House that the Vamsadhara scheme stands on a much better footing than the Lower Bhavani project in point of productivity or in point of return. The point against the Vamsadhara scheme being taken up immediately was that the details of availability of water were not available. But, with regard to the Lower Bhavani scheme, the details of availability of water were available because the Cauvery delta is fully developed."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether the figures in regard to the availability of water in Vamsadhara are available to-day at least, after five years?"

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"I am only submitting to this House that investigation on the Vamsadhara scheme is still going on and it is a scheme which is likely to be taken up also. My predecessor received a deputation of Members from Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts and one of the deputationists was probably Mr. V. V. Giri, who is now Minister for Labour in the Central Government. The deputation pressed upon the Public Works Minister that this Vamsadhara scheme should be taken up and they were told that the scheme would be taken up after investigation. Even with the little data we have on that, I find that this scheme is much more remunerative than the Lower Bhavani project.

"Another point that has been mentioned by Mr. Viswanatham, the Leader of the Opposition, is in regard to the assessment that is levied under the Mettur project. He said that, at the time when the Mettur project was started, the ryots promised to pay Rs. 15 per acre whereas when the amount came to be actually

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collected only Rs. 5 per acre was levied. I submit, Sir, that it is very correct and there are various reasons for coming down from Rs. 15 to Rs. 5 per acre. I am told that this was done towards the end of nineteen thirties. It is not as if this has been done by the present Government and partiality shown to the ryots getting water from the Mettur project.

“My friend Mr. Viswanatham, who was connected in some way with the previous administration in 1937, should have raised his voice of protest and pleaded for enhancing the rate to rupees fifteen. Even during 1947, when Mr. Viswanatham had something to do with the Madras Government, he should have raised his voice for the enhancement of the rate from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.”

4-15
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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“Sir, it is true that in 1937 the question was raised. It was said on that occasion, that it was a concessional rate. That rate was continued from 1937 up to the end of last year. In 1946-47, it is true, I had to do something with the Government of that day. But I was not everything in the Government and the hon. Member sitting opposite to me knows very well that the Government itself was not everything in those days and so the concessional rate was continued. I only asked the Hon. Minister to compare the rates at Mettur with those at other places and do what he thinks is necessary.”

* **THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—**“I would like to tell hon. Members of this House that, so far as taxing the ryots was concerned, there were many anomalies. As a member of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee I had occasion to see many of the anomalies in our present system of land revenue. I know very well that justice should be done in several cases. I shall submit, for the consideration of this House, the report of that Committee at a later stage and I do welcome useful suggestions from hon. Members. I can assure hon. Members that where justice should be done, it will be done.

“I would like to answer the point which has been repeatedly raised by not only all hon. Members on the other side but some from this side of the House also, viz., that this Government have formulated a policy of not investigating any new schemes because they think that any new investigation at the present moment would be a futile one. Let me tell hon. Members of this House that such a policy would be pursued only for the time being. It is not a ban for the future but only for the present. May I assure hon. Members that that will not be our policy in the years to come. Taking into consideration the fact that we are at present not able even to pursue our existing schemes, I told the House that it would be futile to think of investigating future schemes.

“The hon. Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Viswanatham, has stated that, in Visakhapatnam district, the Government entered into agreement with certain contractors for the execution of some projects, and that later, the projects were abandoned because the Government did not have the necessary funds to finance them. He has also said that the contractors if they wanted, could take

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legal action against the Government. May I tell the hon. Leader of the Opposition that Government would be fully prepared to meet any legal issue arising out of the transactions?

“Hon. Members of this House may be fully aware that we do not have sufficient funds to push through the schemes that have been sanctioned. When such is the case, why should we waste money on investigating new schemes when we know only too well that enormous cost is involved in preparing plans and estimates? When prices are soaring high and when we are not able to find the necessary funds, why should we incur further expenditure in preparing plans and estimates for future schemes without any surety whatsoever that those schemes could be financed? Not only that. The cost of preparation of plans and estimates is prohibitive. We have to pay the overseers, engineers and all those connected with investigation. This was the simple reason why I said that the investigation of any new schemes at the present juncture would be futile. In this connexion, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members to the fact that schemes, which were thoroughly investigated well-nigh six years ago, have not yet been taken up for want of finance.

“The hon. Leader of the Opposition has remarked that during 1946-47, there was a windfall, the Madras State got something to the tune of six to seven crores of rupees to finance their irrigation projects, but because the Government in office at that time had no detailed plans and estimates, they surrendered the whole amount. May be, that was the case while the previous Government was in power. I do not know what happened previously; but I can assure the House that no such occasion will arise in future. If the centre were to come forward with such a grant, we will immediately take it without leaving even a single pie. I would very much appreciate, if hon. Members can secure us more grants from the centre.

“Many hon. Members have said that adequate provision has not been made in this Budget for some of our existing irrigation projects. They have pleaded for more money being allotted for the same. Let me tell those hon. Members that, so far as irrigation is concerned, this Demand should be looked into, in conjunction with two other Demands under the heads XXXV and XXVI. If these three Demands are added up, hon. Members of this House may see that as much as Rs. 12,76,00,000 is being spent for the irrigational development of our State. I may state, for the information of the House, that this is the largest figure that we have spent under ‘Irrigation’ during the last five years. As a comparison, let me give the figures for 1950-51 and 1951-52. During the year 1950-51, we spent Rs. 712 lakhs and during 1951-1952 we spent Rs. 1,174 lakhs. That shows that the present budget provision is the biggest. I may submit, Sir, that when such is the case, there is no justification in saying that sufficient provision has not been made for pushing through our existing projects.

“It is rather unfortunate, Sir, that Rayalaseema and some parts of our State have been subject to famine. This State has

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incurred a lot of expenditure in alleviating the distress caused by the famine. Members from all sides have expressed their sympathy for Rayalaseema, and have also stated that Rayalaseema deserves special consideration. I am really grateful to the House for showing that sympathy. It is not correct to say that much has not been done by the Madras State for the prevention of famine in Rayalaseema nor is it very correct to say that Madras State has neglected or has been indifferent towards Rayalaseema. May I point out, Sir, that so far as Rayalaseema is concerned, Government have not been silent at all. They have undertaken many irrigation projects for the development of Rayalaseema. Take for instance the Tungabhadra Project. Surely it is not a minor project."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" It is a project which has been started by the previous Government."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" My hon. friend forgets that this Government came to power only on the 10th of April 1952. My hon. friend should appreciate that we are continuing the projects which were taken on hand by the previous Government. It is futile to argue that this Government have not taken the initiative to push through this scheme or that. With our present resources, we have done the maximum that could be done.

" So far as Anantapur is concerned, the hon. Member, Mr. Nagi Reddi had asked what it is that this Government have done. Let me tell my hon. friend that Upper-Pennar, Pennar-Kumudavathi and Bhairavanthippa Projects which were taken up by the previous Government for execution, are being continued by the present Government. It is wrong to say that so far as backward areas were concerned, the Government had almost neglected them. Let me also tell my hon. friend that so far as these three projects are concerned, the yield is not going to be even 1 per cent. In fact, it is going to be 0.5 per cent, i.e., eight annas for every hundred rupees spent on that account. Even though the yield is so poor the Government have taken on hand these projects. That is something to be taken note of.

" What I want to impress on this House is, that hon. Members should not spoil a good case by giving exaggerated reports. My friend just opposite (Mr. T. Nagi Reddi) said that there were many cases of starvation deaths in Rayalaseema. I have got facts and figures which will clearly prove that what the hon. Member said is wrong."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The Hon. Minister is giving his own information. If he were to come with me, I will show him the sufferings of the people."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I am not exaggerating as my hon. friend does. These are facts."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" If the Hon. Minister would be kind enough to go through ' Andhra Prabha ', he may know the facts."

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* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" It is not necessary for me to go through what the ' Andhra Prabha ' says. I have got on hand the correct reports. (Interruption.) Yes; men may be dying and they die in every place, not only in Rayalaseema.

" With regard to the death rate the average rate in other parts of the State is 16.20 per thousand, whereas in Rayalaseema it is 15.68."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" On a point of order, Sir."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I won't yield."

* MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member says it is a point of order."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I should like to know, Mr. Speaker, whether the subject of death-rate also comes under his portfolio."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is not a point of order."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" My friend should realise that a point of order was raised by the hon. Member, who is sitting by his side, and he should be able to tell him that this is not the stage for him to say that people are dying on account of starvation. When he makes an attack on the present Government by saying that there are deaths by starvation because the Government have been indifferent, because the Government have not provided proper amenities, because the people are very badly off economically, and all that, it is certainly my duty to tell this House and the people outside that people do not die certainly of starvation in Rayalaseema. As I have already said, the death rate in Rayalaseema is not higher than the rate elsewhere; on the other hand, it is much less. And when the number of deaths there is lower, you can easily draw your own inference. Again, the birth-rate in Rayalaseema is much greater than in other places. Let me tell the House, that according to the figures supplied, the increase in population in Rayalaseema between 1941 and 1951, is about 12 per cent, while in the other parts of the State, it is only 10 per cent. What is it that you gather from this? I am only trying to prove that the argument that there are deaths by starvation is not at all correct. Please, therefore, do not exaggerate; please be moderate in your language; please say, ' We want this project or that project to be taken up '. I have no objection to your saying that; we will certainly take your suggestion into consideration, and we won't do what the previous administration has done. Even to-day, I may assure the House, so far as the policy of this Government is concerned, we have not fixed any percentage of return for taking up any of the projects. I said this even on the day when I moved this Demand. In the matter of the development of irrigation, the Government are pursuing a liberal policy, of taking up and executing schemes not solely on considerations of direct financial return on the capital outlay, but also having due regard to the need for augmenting the supply of food and improving the well-being of

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the people. What more do you want? We are not saying, 'This Project should give us 1 per cent or 2 or 3 per cent return'. And so far as the Anantapur district is concerned, my hon. friend should really be grateful that we are taking up a scheme which does not give even 0.5 per cent return. This Government, therefore, have been showing a great concession in this respect to Anantapur. You may, of course, say that in Rayalaseema many more projects should be taken up. I say it may be true; there are tracts not only in Rayalaseema but in other parts of the State which require particular help in this way. The real point, however, to be decided is, which of them should be given top priority. The House very well knows that we are now suffering from a deficit of food, and, therefore, we are taking up not those projects which will give a small return or a good return, but only those which will give food and go some way to cover our food deficit. When I say that, it does not mean that we are not going to give any consideration to the backward areas. Other friends also have stated that such considerations, as I have referred to, should not be taken into account at all, so long as our immediate object continues to be the covering of the food deficit. Even with regard to the question of giving up the investigation work, it is only a temporary affair. We are now in a financial stringency, as it were. When our financial position improves, we will certainly revise our policy. Our friends will remember that, at one time, there was a fixed percentage of return expected in the case of all projects to be taken up, like, 4, 5 and 6 per cent, on the capital outlay. Then this policy was revised and the Government thought: 'Let us not have this percentage return for our projects; if we continue to take up projects on that basis, how can we improve the backward areas in the State?' That is why they fixed a lower percentage. In the same way, after some time, when our financial position improves, there will be a revision of our policy. For the present, the policy is to consider 'which is likely to be more useful, which will give us immediate relief?' As I said, even that policy is only temporary; and the moment our financial condition improves, we shall have all the projects, which will improve the backward areas, taken up for execution, and we shall also have more and more of such projects and schemes investigated.

'Some friends have criticised that this State is confining its attention to the bigger schemes and not giving any attention to the smaller schemes. As a matter of fact, the bigger the scheme, the longer will be the time for getting results; and on that account alone, I submit this is not the time for taking up the bigger schemes for execution. For instance, if we want to dam the waters of the big and perennial rivers, we must certainly think of taking up big schemes; but they would take eight or nine years for execution and completion. Can any Member of this House point out any big scheme which could be finished in one or two years from now and which could be taken up immediately? It is not possible in the nature of things. Take the Tungabhadra Project as an instance, or take the Machkund project. Or even take the Krishna-Pennar scheme. I am not saying

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now that it is going to be implemented. I simply say, if you want to implement it, it will take ten or fifteen years. But the Lower Bhavani project was started in 1949 and it is likely to be completed in three years. It is, therefore, wrong to say that any big scheme should be taken up immediately and completed in one or two years. After all, if any big irrigation project is to be taken up, it is only for the purpose of getting some benefit when there is no normal rainfall. If there is normal rainfall, even the few small irrigation sources we already have will have a plentiful supply of water and that will go a long way to relieve our distress and suffering. If, however, you want to make provision for relief of distress and suffering for all time to come, both when there is normal rainfall and when there is not, then you will have to think of taking up big irrigation projects; and quite naturally, they will take a long time for completion. At the same time, I concede that if you want to improve the country, you should think of harnessing the waters of all big rivers and take up the execution of big projects.

“ My Friend, Mr. Chidanandam, and my Friend, Mr. Ramiah from Jammalamadugu, have complained that the Gandikota project has not been taken up, although estimates have been prepared for the same. It is true, Sir; but two or three other schemes have been taken up and in regard to them, it is this same river that has to be bunded up and it is the waters of the same river that are to be utilised in the same Anantapur district. Are you going to spend all the money you can spend on this Gandikota project, which is likely to irrigate a lakh or two lakhs of acres and then wait for a short time and then see whether the waters of the Krishna could not be harnessed for augmenting the supply of water to this Gandikota project? If you want to get the water from Krishna, it will cost about Rs. 4 crores. It is always very economic to take up a big project and uneconomic to take up a small one. There is no point, therefore, in my Friend complaining that the Gandikota project has not been taken up. It is not proper for my Friends to say this; on the other hand, it is their duty to see that somehow Rayalaseema is developed and somehow the waters of the Krishna are brought down and used for augmenting the supply available by the Gandikota project.

“ Again, let me submit to this House that it is not correct to say, that the Government are not bestowing any attention on the execution of minor irrigation projects. As I said, when I moved the Demand, there are three kinds of schemes; first, the grow more food schemes, otherwise called the intensive cultivation schemes which include small irrigation schemes, which were started about the end of 1948. The Government have sanctioned 308 schemes at a cost of Rs. 424 lakhs; of these 139 schemes have been completed, and the remaining schemes are in various stages of execution. The total ayacut under these schemes is 69,300 acres and works in progress will add an ayacut of 80,000 acres.

“ With regard to Tank Improvement Schemes, my friend, the Leader of the Opposition in his speech indicated that there were

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35,000 irrigation tanks and only a few of them have been taken up for repairs. I should like to submit that probably it was quite unnecessary for him to give the figure 35,000"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" We know it."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" You may know it, but if you had known it, you should also have known that every one of those tanks does not need repairs. Some of them have already been taken up for repairs, and some of them, as I said, do not require any repairs at all. Even with regard to these"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Minister says, Sir, that if I knew there were 35,000 tanks, I must also have known that all of them did not require repairs. May I ask him whether he has made a survey of these tanks? I may say 70 or 80 per cent of these tanks have become silted up and are not expected to hold sufficient quantity of water when rains come, and the average rainfall also is gradually decreasing."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" He has only corroborated my statement, Sir, that not all the tanks stand in need of repairs."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I say they do require repairs, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" My point is that he may say that the Government are not able to take up the repairs of all the tanks, but how can he say that all of them are in need of repairs"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Everywhere they are silted up; that is the complaint from every side. Anyway, it is not going to be a wordy warfare, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" So far as the Madras State is concerned, it is quite patent from all these complaints that we have bitten more than we can chew and that we are now reaping the fruits of the policy of the previous administration; if only a good number of these schemes had been taken up for execution, we would not be faced with the situation we are faced with to-day. It is really unfortunate and it is really painful also to see that some schemes which could have been taken up and executed by now were not taken up. Please do not think that because I am now on this side of the House, I am trying to say that the schemes may be postponed, or any such thing; it is no pleasure for me to say that I have to give up some of them. Therefore, please do not criticise this Government, when we say that we are hard-pressed to find the necessary funds and, therefore, we have to give up some of the schemes. Hon. Members say: 'No, no; you should find the funds!'; but the moment a taxation Bill is introduced, everybody gets up and says, 'I oppose the taxation tooth and nail'. If you are going to say that you will not pay more by way of taxes, then how can the Government shoulder the responsibility of financing all these schemes? You cannot have the cake and eat it too. Either you should say that you will give

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us some money, or you should be satisfied with what we are doing. Within the amount we are able to spend, we are trying our very best to see that all the schemes are being executed.

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"Then, Sir, some of my hon. Friends said that many of the projects which they are fond of, have not been included in the Five-Year Plan and asked who was responsible for that. Let me remind them that the Five-Year Plan has not been prepared by this Government. The Madras Government have only been consulted and the plan has actually been prepared by the Centre. Only the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects have been included in the First Part of the Five-Year Plan. The other schemes have not been included. It is not the fault of this Government if those schemes have not been included. I may also state for the information of this House, that there is another plan, the Supplementary Plan which includes 11 projects. If you want to include any project in the plan, that project should have been investigated and estimates therefor prepared and then only the Centre would accept the project. Otherwise, it would not be included."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. ఇంతకుముందు శాసనసభలో వేసిన 131 వ ప్రశ్నపై మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము చేసినటువంటి ప్రకటనలో ఈ క్రింది ఫలానా స్కీములు వంచవర్త ప్రణాళికలో చేర్చాము అని చెప్పారు. కాని ఈ వేళ ఈ స్కీములు మేము ఇవ్వలేదు, కేరళ ప్రభుత్వమే ఇచ్చారని చెప్పమన్నారు. వారి ఈ రెండు ప్రకటనలు వరసపర విరుద్ధమైనవి కావా అని అడుగుచున్నాను. Sir, vide answer to Legislative Council starred question No. 180, the following paper was placed on the table of the House :—

"The following are the several irrigation and power schemes proposed by this Government for inclusion in the plan :—

- (1) Krishna-Pennar Project.
- (2) Vaigai Reservoir.
- (3) Gandikota.
- (4) Amaravathy Reservoir.
- (5) Kanhirapuzha Reservoir . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—"That is not a point of order."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"The Hon. Minister just now said that this Government are not proposing any schemes for inclusion in the plan and that it is only the Central Government that are proposing the schemes. But here is the Madras Government proposing schemes for inclusion in the plan. Therefore, is it not out of order when he says that this Government have not proposed any schemes to the Central Government."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"I can now understand why the hon. Member was speaking in Telugu. I could realise his difficulties. He is not able to understand what the paper contains. The interpellation only refers to schemes which have been included in the Supplementary Plan and not in the original plan. The Madras Government have recommended those schemes but so far as the actual inclusion is concerned, it is done

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by the Centre. Please read once again what is contained in the paper and then tell me tomorrow." (Laughter.)

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. మంత్రిగారు మొట్టమొదట ఈ విషయమై చెప్పినప్పుడు క్రిస్టా జలాన్ని గురించి మేము ఏ రక మైన టువంటి సలహా ఇచ్చినప్పటికీ opposition ను కనుగొని అందరి యొక్క అనుమతిని పొంది, అవిధంగా దానిని implement చేస్తామని అన్నారు. కాని, ఇప్పుడు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి ఈ మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము దీనిని ఎందువల్ల recommend చేసింది? ఆ recommendation ప్రభుత్వము withdraw చేసు కొంటుందా?"

* **THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:**—"I have said enough on that point and I am not going to add or subtract anything. Well, Sir, various members have pointed out that in their constituencies there are some projects which have not been taken up for immediate execution. I should apologise to this House that I am not familiar with the names of those projects and I have had very little time to consider the feasibility or otherwise of those projects but I can assure them that this Government will give their best attention to the schemes which deserve to be taken up.

"With regard to Malabar and South Kanara, some hon. Members have been complaining that their districts have been neglected and nothing has been done. I am only thinking aloud and it strikes me that there is something strange in the nature of the soil in Malabar and South Kanara. Malabar is more literate than the rest of this State and has produced persons of great eminence and distinguished politicians. So also South Kanara has produced many great doctors. But how does it happen that Malabar is neglected in the matter of irrigation facilities? As I said, I find also from the records that there is a heavy rainfall in Malabar. This heavy rainfall itself is an enemy to Malabar because it is said, that on account of heavy rainfall there, it is not possible to execute irrigation projects as they themselves will get damaged. That is one of the reasons why Malabar is not having any irrigation project as compared with other districts in the State, which are having some kind of project or other. But now in Malabar, one of the biggest projects is under execution—Malampuzha Project—and this year the Centre also has given a loan of Rs. 1 crore and there is no question of that project being slowed down. There are some other projects, for which estimates are ready, and in course of time if our financial position improves, we will take them up for execution.

"With regard to South Kanara, there is also the problem of land tenure looming large—who is to pay the betterment contribution and all those things. There are insuperable difficulties in the way and that is why, big irrigation projects have not been taken up there.

"Sir, my hon. Friends from Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam complained that nothing had been done in their districts by way of drainage schemes. May I submit that two big flood bank control schemes have been taken up to give protection from erosion by sea or by river?

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"As for the Budameru scheme, recently a deputation waited on the Hon. Chief Minister and expressed their readiness to contribute some amount towards the cost of this scheme. The Hon. Chief Minister was pleased to state that the scheme would be examined thoroughly and, I hope, some relief could be given to the people.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Muthiah Chettiar, said that the ryots are willing to contribute some amount towards the cost of some projects. Well, Sir, that is a good thing and when the contribution comes, this Government will consider the request of the ryots.

"Sir, one hon. Member suggested that the Agency Tracts have been completely neglected. I must state that a Special Officer has been appointed to investigate the conditions of people living in those tracts, and some amenities have already been provided. Of course, I am not in charge of the Agency areas. Mr. Pattabhi Rama Rao is in charge of them and when the time comes, he will give a suitable reply. I should think that I have covered most of the points that have been raised in this debate. (Interruption.)

"About the Palar Basin, there was vehement criticism that the Mysore Government have violated the agreement which was entered into in 1892. So far as my knowledge goes, it is not correct to say that the Mysore Government have violated the terms of the agreement. On the other hand, it is the people here who brought more lands under cultivation and who have been scrambling for more water and, therefore, this difficulty for more water has been experienced. So far as the Mysore Government are concerned, they are within their terms, as it were, and are using only that much of water as is allowed under the terms of the agreement. Anyway, it does not prevent this Government from again negotiating with the Mysore Government for getting more water. But I only want to dispel the impression, which has been created in the minds of many hon. Members, that Mysore has violated the terms of the agreement.

"As for the Pullambadi and Kattalai schemes, there are difficulties in regard to storage of water in the reservoir. There has been a certain agreement and under the terms of the agreement, it would be rather difficult to get more supply of water into the reservoir. We are trying our level best to see that the storage of water is increased. Till this is done, both these schemes, as originally proposed, cannot be taken up for execution. But in the alternative, some other schemes are being thought of and if under those schemes, we can utilise the surplus waters, they will be considered; as they will go a long way to help the people.

"As regards Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli, my hon. Friend, Mr. K. R. Viswanathan referred to the days when Cholas were ruling that part of the country and said that the big tanks built by them were in a dilapidated condition. Just as men are born, grow old and die, so also places grow in importance and then decay (interruption). I am only saying that they were very important places which have fallen on evil days . . ."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I thought that those remarks would enthuse the Hon. Minister. They ought not to depress him. He should take great interest."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I think, I have answered almost all the points that have been raised by hon. Members in this House."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" What about the neglected South Arcot? "

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" As I said, I have not been familiar with the names of the schemes in various districts and it takes a long time to study and know about them. It is only about three months ago, I took charge of the Public Works Department. But I can assure the House that the schemes which are feasible, will be taken up for consideration when there is no financial stringency. I hope that will satisfy hon. Members of this House. Now, in view of what I have stated, may I request Mr. Viswanatham to withdraw his cut motion? "

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" (He was sitting in the front bench of the Opposition.) There is the Giriyar Scheme in the Sankarankoil taluk, for which an estimate of Rs. 2 crores and 10 lakhs has been prepared by the Chief Engineer and submitted to the Government. The people in that area have also expressed their readiness to contribute Rs. 50 lakhs towards the cost of the scheme. May I know at what stage the scheme is? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The hon. Member is not in his place and he is being infected." (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I appreciate the politeness of the request of the Hon. Minister for Public Works but the position is so serious that I do not want to withdraw my cut motion." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am now going to put the cut motion standing in the name of the hon. Leader of the Opposition to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the allotment of Rs. 2,17,67,700 under Demand VIII—Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

The cut motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,67,700 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant made.

(2) DEMAND IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS 5 p.m.
STAFF.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

' That Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,92,200 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff.' "